THE FITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Women's Gaiters and Balmorals

In endless variety and extremely low prices, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

English and Scotch Ales,

Porter and brown Stout, sold at the lowest rates by the case, or single bottle, at Fleming's Drug store, No. 84 Market street.

The Grand Sacred Concert

At the Cathedral, will take place on Wednesday evening next, June 3. Single tickets of admission to all parts of the church, one dollar, except a few pews which have been secured by the owners. For sale at Wamelink & Bor's Music store, at the office of the church, and at the door.

Eureka--Eureka.

Washing Machine at Beckham & Long's Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

Selling off Summer Hats.

Great bargains are now being offered in Summer Hats and Caps at the extensive and popular Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. Wholesale and retail customers are invited to call and examine our stock, as we are selling at a great reduction, in order to close out all our men's boys' and children's straw goods, men's boys' and children's fine Felt Hats, ladies' and misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

W. J. Meek

Has two thousand bushels of selected Peachblow Potatoes, for sale at 87 First street.

Clear Porto Rico Sugar.

Eight and a half pounds for $1 good Rio Coffee, 25c per pound, and all other groceries remarkably cheap, at the "Red Front," 114 Smithfield street.

Good Green Tea, $1 10.

Very choicest, $2, choice Rogt Oh breakfast, $1 25 per pound, at the "Red Front," opposite Postoffice yard.

Clear Syrup, 65c.

Choicest Honey Syrup, $1 10 per gallon; fine Sances Catsups, Pickles, &c., very cheap at the "Red Front," 114 Smithfield street.

"Cold" Craig's Soda Water.

Bucku.

Dyspepsia--Bucku.
Chronic Rheumatism--Bucku.
General Weakness--Bucku.
Loss of Energy--Bucku.
Nervousness--Bucku.

This is Dr. Hoofland's Bucku for the above complaints, and is purely a vegetable preparation. Sold only by McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near 5th street.

The Daily Commercial

Railway Statistics.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Permit me to direct your attention to the condition of some of the railway stations adjacent to Pittsburgh. I do not single out any one road, because there is no room for any distinction to be made between them in this matter. Having traveled over all of them to some extent during the last eight months, I am prepared to say that the condition of the station houses, in many instances, are highly discreditable to the character of the railway Companies for liberality in this particular. I could mention one or two cases wherein evident neglect has been followed by its inevitable results, and there is now no place whatever to shelter a passenger from the heat or rain. The inland passenger shall be compelled in this way stations is generally pealed by railway companies as an excuse for not providing suitable accommodations of this kind. But you will doubtless agree with me that the railway company ought to feel itself bound to give adequate shelter to its patrons while waiting for the trains, and to do this it is not required that there should be any useless outlay. If the stations houses are sufficiently large to accommodate all who have occasion to use them almost daily, it is apparent that they will be a suitable and comfortable in winter; if they are provided with easy benches or chairs, this is all that is demanded. As a small outlay would in many cases, therefore, put to be a corresponding liberality by the railway companies in this respect, but such does not seem to be the rule. It should not surprise many, therefore, to know that the way station houses in many instances are narrow and contracted shanties, with leaky roofs, and often without windows or doors, sufficient enough to some certain season of the year, but not at all suitable for the purpose for which they are intended. A very small outlay for the railway directors will suffice to remedy this evil--for an evil it certainly is. PROGRESS.

June 9th, 1866.

Another Atrocious Murdor.

During the year 1865, there came to Philadelphia, from the kingdom of Wurtemburg, a man named Julius Worhee, a book binder by trade. Not long after his arrival he made the acquaintance of an unknown man, and during last year disappeared from his place of employment with this unknown man. A short time afterwards his corpse was found in the barn of Jr. Teidaman, in Montgomery county, Pa. His head had been smashed in. On the coroner's inquest it was proved that Julius Worhee had been enticed there, and left in the company of a man named Frederick Krause (also of Joseph Hedding, and who shortly afterwards disappeared. In April last the Consul of Wurtemburg, at Philadelphia, received information that a letter was received by the relatives of the murdered man, from a native place, apparently written by said Julius Worhee, stating that he was in great need, and for them to send him money to me him at Reading, Pa. The Consul sent a decoy letter to the address at Reading, containing a draft for one hundred thirty, payable at the Consul's office of Wurtemburg, Philadelphia, and requesting the recipient of the letter to call at the Consulate and acknowledge before a notary public. This forthwith led to the arrest of the pretended Julius Worhee, and it was then discovered that the pretended Julius Worhee was nobody but the identical Jacob or Joseph Hedding, a fellow-countryman of Professor Worhee, who had been employed on Dr. Theodman's farm, and who was believed to be the murder of the real Julius Worhee, whose confidence he took advantage of in order to obtain the proceeds of his (Worhee's) estate in Wurtemburg, which amounts to several thousand florins. He was committed to jail to answer charges of murder and forgery.

A Steamship Row.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Bulletin* says: An effort, it seems, has been made by the owners of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and parties concerned in the new Brazilian steam line, to get control of the New York Mail Steamship Company. Their purpose is said to be to separate the vessels of that route and assign them to different lines, and to prevent the establishment of any opposition line to Galway. A majority of stock held by the stockholders of this last named company, a few days ago, a representative of the other corporation was about to vote on fifty-one per cent. of the stock, when President Gaynor, President of the Mail Company, served an injunction on him, on the ground that the stock on which he proposed to vote was hypothecated. The election proceeded, and Mr. Raynor's ticket was chosen. It is said it will be made to have the Supreme Court set aside this election, and a very pretty quarrel seems to be brewing.

CANADA "TEARING MAD."--The prospect of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act by the Canadian Parliament, says the New York *Sun*, to provide for the trial of the Fenian prisoners, by court martial, is intended for something more than this. It is the purpose of the Canadian authorities to make a clean sweep of Fenianism, and give that class over to the tender mercies of military officers to be dealt with according to the rigid English articles of war. Thus the rage of the Canadian officials seems to have increased in proportion as the danger diminishes. In fact, they have worked themselves into a white heat over the supposed Fenian news Fenians who fall into their clutches will be likely to receive pretty rough treatment. The friends of their victims will be hard put to understand the fact that some of their journals talk of "retaliation" against the United States, and "demand that our government is not sufficiently neutral." The Kingston *Whig*, for example, officially recommends the government to open the doors of the Penitentiary at that place and other loose the nine hundred prisoners therein confined, on condition that they will go peaceably to this side of the border. We thought that our Government was only waiting for the Fenians to be overwhelmed by the Fenians, they ought to be satisfied, but their rage has evidently run away with their reason. And this indicates the intensity of their anger, and also the advantage of the United States, over Canada, as a place of residence for leading Fenians.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.--A recent letter dated at Berlin, gives the following timely caution again, from all manufacturing districts we see existing daily the most discouraging reports, the "Leipziger Messe" (annual wholesale fair of Leipsic) was a total failure, and the worst since many years. Many of the manufacturers in the Rhine, on account of the stagnation of trade caused by the general political uncertainty have been obliged to discharge their workmen. Large consignments of goods will be made to New York. American merchants traveling on his business, partly for pleasure, and partly for making their purchases before the fall season, will be enticed into wild speculations, as goods will be obtainable at any price. Your markets will be over stocked; your bond and warehouses rowded to extreme; the regular business will become unsettled, and when payments will have to be made in hard specie, the effect of our crisis must be deeply felt on the markets of our continent too.

PEAT FOR FUEL.--The New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad Company recently made an experiment, the results of which may prove important--that of using peat for fuel in locomotive. The New Haven *Journal* reports that the trip to Springfield and back was made with about twelve hundred weight of peat, and did

"In the generation of steam it far exceeded either wood or coal, and even while running at the greatest speed, so rapidly did it gain, that no fire place door had to be thrown open, for at six miles of the return trip was made with only a single particle of fuel. One great consideration, which will be hailed with joy by the traveling public, is the entire absence of smoke or cinders, the whole material burning to ashes. The engine, on its return, was apparently as free from cinders as when it first started out."

In certain localities peat can be obtained by railroads at a very cheap rate.

Last Saturday a four horse team was being driven down Main street, in Wheeling, W. Va., when a sudden flash of lightning frightened them and all started off at a rapid rate together. The driver, Henry Glass, rode one of the front horses, and in attempting to dismount fell off the saddle just as the horses were turning a corner, and one of the wheels of the wagon struck him on the side of the head, inflicting a fearful wound. His condition is so critical that very little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12. NO 235.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Fenian Sympathy in Congress.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Action of the House on Jeff. Davis' Release.

Reconstruction Amendment to be Put Through the House.

Passage of Bill Relative to Public Moneys.

United States Collector of Seventeenth District, Ohio.

The Pardon Business Limited.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1866.

Fenianism in Congress.

The House to-day had a protracted struggle as to what should be done with the resolutions expressing sympathy with the Fenians and proposing a repeal of the neutrality laws, offered in different forms, by Messrs. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, and Schenck, of Ohio. All debate was cut off, and the House simply went through a series of votes. A test vote to lay them on the table only developed four votes in favor of the motion. Finally, under the lead of General Banks, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The temper of the House was unmistakably in favor of allowing the Fenian movement to offset England's course during the war.

Jeff. Davis.

The excitement of the efforts for the release of Jeff. Davis on bail, produced its effect in Congress to-day. The House adopted a resolution, declaring that Davis ought to remain in custody until tried by the laws of the land. There were but nineteen votes against it, all Democrats. Amid repeated cries of "order," and pending the vote, Rogers, of New Jersey, stated that the House Judiciary Committee, had failed to find any evidence tending to implicate Davis in the assassination plot.

The Amendment.

It has been uniformly agreed among the Republican members of the House to take up on Wednesday the Constitutional Amendment, which passed the Senate on Friday, and to put it through the House without debate. The delay until Wednesday was caused by the absence of quite a large number of members.

The Public Moneys.

The Senate to-day finally passed the bill, just as it came from the House, regulating the deposit of public moneys, It will be signed by the President to-morrow. The bill provides that public money shall be deposited with the Assistant Treasurers of the United States and drawn out on warrant or draft, and prescribes punishment for lending with or without interest, any money entrusted to a disbursing officer. Such deposits shall be made thus in the Treasury, the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury is required.

Naval Depots.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have agreed to report the following bill: "That the President be authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest may require it, to cause to be established at Cleveland, Ohio; at Grand Haven, Mich., and at Milwaukee, Wis., or either of those places in such manner as he may deem necessary, suitable navy yards and naval depots, for the protection of American commerce upon the great lakes."

Confirmation and Nomination.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed Judge Walter Scates, to be Judge of Chicago. The vote was complimentary. The President nominated to the Senate to-day the name of Lyman W. Foster, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the 17th district of Ohio. The nomination was duly reference.

Consetence.

An ex-Lieutenant of volunteers, in Pennsylvania, has written a letter to Secretary McCulloch, enclosing twenty-five dollars, and makes the statement that it seemed to him that the amount enclosed justly belonged to the United States. He served in the army seven days after he was mustered out, and was paid to the date of his service ended, instead of the date of mustering out. He added that if the Secretary be made little or no progress in the matter. The presumption is that he expected to obtain some favorable consideration of the case, or he would not have invested so much money in the delay of two more is expected to decide the matter.

WASHINGTON, June 11.--This morning Judge Underwood, in chambers, at the request of the Attorney General's office, heard the arguments of Mr. O'Connor and Shea, counsel for Jeff. Davis, why the prisoner should not be admitted to bail. Attorney General Speed replied on the part of the Government. The Judge informed counsel that he would be in Washington on Monday morning, when he would hear what the counsel had to say on the matter.

His bonding the Judge called upon the Attorney General and was informed by this officer that Messrs. O'Conner and Shea desired to submit arguments in favor of the Government taking bail in this case, and immediately the above counsel and the Attorney General were ushered into a room in the Attorney General's office, where the matter was fully talked over.

The Judge informed them that he had no doubt that it was a bailable offense, but that he desired to say then and there that he did not regard Mr. Davis within the jurisdiction of the Court; that his being confined within a fortress, he therefore declined to take any action in the matter.

Mr. O'Connor requested the Judge to put his objections in writing, that they might submit them to the President with a view of getting the President to remove the objections. This was done at once, and the counsel took the paper containing the decision and laid it before the President.

Thus the matter stands. All the parties left the city this evening, including those who were to go on the bond, except Mr. Charles O'Connor, who remains to-night to prepare the statement which is going the rounds, that the Fenian Brotherhood is utterly demoralized. No one who is conversant with their operations will think of denying that they have signally failed to carry out their long cherished purposes, and their dispirited condition naturally leads the outside world to conclude that no further will be undertaken by them to liberate Ireland. It is just here that the public is in error, and it is due to the Fenians that they should enjoy whatever of credit there may be due to the undaunted determination they exhibit in order to have the train which leaves this place at 11:30 A. M., from the east, detained till arrivaler orders from him. The train was held till 1:20, and then started off with Col. Vodges, the Deputy Superintendent. Col. Vodges was indignant and threatened the Deputy Superintendent with dismissal, but finally, after a fight of an hour, the Deputy Superintendent, stated that he would not be responsible for the action on this side of the lines, and the shoal decline to go.

The arms and ammunition seized from the Fenians in this city on Friday, and taken to the troops yesterday, and taken to Brasserystation, on the line of the Lake Shore Champlain Railroad, to the amount of fifteen wagon loads, were rescued last night by a party of Fenians. Col. Starr, who had charge of the train, left at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon, taking with him six the troops stationed here. There is now no force of any kind here to rescue the large amount of arms and munitions seized at this point. Every effort will be made to recapture what is made. I have just received reliable information that one of the finest guns on Fort Washington was spiked on the night of the 9th, and has endeavored to keep the fact a profound secret.

Mass Meeting of Fenians to Cincinnati --Congress Asked to Secure the Fenians Recognition as Belligerents.

CINCINNATI, June 11.--There was a mass meeting on Saturday night, at which five thousand people were present. Judge Woodruff presided, assisted by the following officers: Vice Presidents--A. C. Ferry, Joseph Darr, O. Kinsella, O. H. Geoffroy, S. S. Davis, I. R. Roberts, De. J. Webb, I. Rogers, A. G. W. Carter, and John Tully. Lewis A. Allen acted as Secretary. Sirring speeches were made by Judge Woodruff, Col. John F. Hoy, Col. J. J. Gourlie, Connelman Hall, Gen. Sweeny, and Major Benton, the latter late of the 8th Ohio Union volunteers. Ten thousand dollars was subscribed, and over twenty muskets. Resolutions were adopted as follows: The preamble set forth that as the people of Ireland have struggled for ages for liberty on many a hard fought field, and whereas, they have now risen in the very weakness of purpose to win it for themselves, that they were deserving the sympathy and encouragement of the American people to assist them in the only of the American people to assist them because their cause is just and holy, and for the sacred cause of liberty, and, therefore, it was resolved to request the Congress of the United States to repeal the neutrality laws, so as to procure the passage of a law to recognize them as belligerents by the United States, and to allow the Irish people as belligerents by the United States, a copy of both preamble and resolutions to be forwarded to Washington.

Canadian Account of General Spear's Invasion.

The Montreal *Gazette* of June 8th, says: In addition to the information we published on the last impression, we published some further particulars of the repertory in Germany, to illustrate the physical, political, social and economic condition and the national resources of the several States of the American Union. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It provides for a building at Frankfort, in which maps, charts and and all information concerning the United States can be consulted; to be not a piece of rendezvous for Americans in Germany, exact State or territory shall have space under present circumstances, the General considering the Army of Ireland instructs me to inform you that he considers it his duty to direct you to avail yourselves of the offer of United States Government to furnish transportation for your officers and men, at their respective homes, as the object of the expedition cannot be accomplished at present. The General feels certain the soldiers of your command will continue to deserve the high character for good conduct now awarded them by the people of

so much that several officers decided to abandon the enterprise, and so informed the men. The evacuation of Camp Sweeney then commenced. Orders were promulgated from Gen. Sweeney and Col. Meehan, announcing the abandonment of the movement for the present. The men came back was without order, the men straggling along singly and in groups. Still they appeared cheerful, and with full faith in their cause. At St. Albans they were furnished transportation by the United States Government to their homes. They seemed pleased at the kindness of the United States authorities and cheered the "stars and stripes" justly. General Spear was released on parole, to await at St. Albans the action of the United States authorities. General Spear, and several officers from close confinement and put on the limits of St. Albans.

It is said a squad of ten Fenians placed on this side of the Canada line to bring up stragglers, were attacked by mounted English troops, and one man killed and three wounded. An affidavit was made before General Meade that a party of British regulars made a raid across the border Saturday night, and captured three Fenians near Franklin, Vt., two of whom they hung. Three Fenians lying drunk on this side of the line, were seized and carried into Canada, also by British troops. Two others were shot Sunday morning.

Orders Promulgated by General Sweeney--Fenians Ordered to Return Home --The Invasion Ended.

NEW YORK, June 11.--The following orders have been promulgated here by Sweeney and Meehan:

ST. ALBANS, June 9, 1866.

TO W. R. ROBERTS, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, 806 Bowery: Send no more men to the front. The stringent measures of the United States Government have rendered success impossible at present. Promulgate this immediately.

[Signed] T. W. SWEENEY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF IRELAND, ST. ALBANS, June 9.

To the senior officers with troops of the Army of Ireland at Malone, Potsdam and elsewhere:

SIRS: In view of the President's proclamation and stringent measures adopted by the United States authorities to prevent reinforcements or supplies reaching us on the frontier, destitute as we are of war material, to continue the struggle is only under present circumstances, the General considering the Army of Ireland instructs me to inform you that he considers it his duty to direct you to avail yourselves of the offer of United States Government to furnish transportation for your officers and men, at their respective homes, as the object of the expedition cannot be accomplished at present. The General feels certain the soldiers of your command will continue to deserve the high character for good conduct now awarded them by the people of the United States, and will show Erin to be entitled under any circumstances, while it is very doubtful if the President pardons him.

NEW YORK, June 11.--The morning papers have the following specials from Washington: A New Yorker, of the name of Campbell, has just given information to the Government which is corroborating the testimony lately deduced by the Judiciary Committee of the House, tending to implicate Jeff. Davis in the assassination plot. He shows that a gross system of frauds and perjury has been practiced by Booth, Surratt and others conspirators in the matter, and backs up his statements by facts hitherto startled all who are familiar with the testimony.

It seems that many of the witnesses testified under assumed names, and that the principal, as the ostensible and recorded witnesses exist, in addition to the facts that when Mr. Campbell was over, who was the principal witness, positive in the case, was asked to proceed to New York and practice some deception in the course of his own statements which he had previously volunteered to furnish, that he gave the officer who was sent with him to New York the slip, and has actually run away, to avoid a prosecution for perjury. He has not been heard from by the officer or committee for several days. Other witnesses have come forward and confessed that they had been perjured.

It being understood that Mr. Greeley, who is in Washington, was in favor of the release of Jeff. Davis, he was asked for a report, and when he retorted by asking the interrogator if he was in the habit of handling the liberties of the representatives of five millions of people without conviction or trial.

Mr. Greeley was in consultation with Senators Chandler, Wilson, and others, on the subject of the Habeas Corpus bill to repeal the proviso to the extent of alarming it not displeasing some of his party associates. He left for New York yesterday evening.

Mr. O'Connor is still here, but has thus far made little or no progress in the matter. The presumption is that he expected to obtain some favorable consideration of the case, or he would not have invested so much money in the delay of two more is expected to decide the matter.

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The Fenians Rediviyus.

An inside view into any Fenian circle about this time would serve to satisfy the public mind that there is less truth than poetry in the statement which is going the rounds, that the Fenian Brotherhood is utterly demoralized. No one who is conversant with their operations will think of denying that they have signally failed to carry out their long cherished purposes, and their dispirited condition naturally leads the outside world to conclude that no further will be undertaken by them to liberate Ireland. It is just here that the public is in error, and it is due to the Fenians that they should enjoy whatever of credit there may be due to the undaunted determination they exhibit in order to have the train which leaves this place at 11:30 A. M., from the east, detained till arrivaler orders from him. The train was held till 1:20, and then started off with Col. Vodges, the Deputy Superintendent. Col. Vodges was indignant and threatened the Deputy Superintendent with dismissal, but finally, after a fight of an hour, the Deputy Superintendent, stated that he would not be responsible for the action on this side of the lines, and the shoal decline to go.

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Ireland and to wish her freed from bondage be a violation of American law--there are many thousands in this country who would shrink from the imputation of aiding the Fenians in any such manner, in a public movement with which we are at peace. But the fact cannot be denied, and Fenians know its value, that as in the case of Hungary when struggling for freedom, the public sentiment of America was on their side. In falling back from Canada, defeated and routed, they derive support in no inconsiderate degree from this conviction of the public mind--and right or wrong, success or failure, they seem determined to repeal the principle and abide events for carrying it out practically. It need not surprise any one, therefore, to learn that notwithstanding the apparent hopelessness of their cause, they have not been heard from in the least despondent tone. They are still thinking for the Brotherhood are consulting upon new plans, which will require a long period to mature, but are considered more practical than those of either General Sweeny or Meehan. Their present plans, it is said, are based upon the belief that those of their number who have already indoctrinated the Brotherhood in that section with the idea that all is not yet lost. A reconstruction of the Brotherhood is proposed with a view of putting the new plans into effect, and more than one delegate from this will be asked for every where throughout this country and the Canadas. The new constitution is to embrace the Irish race everywhere, and is to be framed so as to suit all these countries. It is maintained that the proposed policy possesses some features of decided merit, and as far as our Government is concerned, will relieve it of any embarrassment that may be in it of action, or otherwise, to maintain its neutrality. The strictest secrecy will be enforced concerning the operations of the new organization. The cap trap of drums, flies, banners, mass meetings, &c., will be dispensed with, and the movement, it is to result, if successful, is intended to be one of a gradual growth, and is certainly a very sensible design. Thus far it appears that the idea is well received and likely to be carried out. One of the principal features of the new movement has been their internal dissensions, and it will be hard for them to hang together very long without a rupture in their ranks. But these are the facts, as we are assured on common authority, and time will settle the question of their expediency in the cause of Ireland.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Hamill's Tactics and Movements.

Curiosity in Regard to Him Unabated

His New Skiff Arrived.

[From the New Castle *Chronicle*, May 28.]

Since his visit to Durham, on Friday, Hamill has settled down to one continuous and uninterrupted course of training, and has gone into a routine of work which will only terminate with the race itself. While away on Friday he gained a few pounds in weight, but these and one pound more he rubbed off easy enough on Saturday, at which time he also gave his skiff off in the Joseph Cowen, and rowed a good distance each time. Yesterday he was also off twice, but for very different reasons. In the first consequence of the tide being too "low," and the second on account of the waves being too "high," both occasions on the Tyne, at the opposite Paradise quay, so that he had to pull in order to get the assistance of the steamer to empty the water out of her. Up to last night no news had been received as to the probable arrival of his boat from New York, though it is possible that some intelligence respecting it may come to hand to-day or to-morrow. A few days, however, will, we hope, decide the matter by the arrival of the craft in question, when it will be seen on the Tyne as soon as she is settled. Mr. R. Jewett, of Dunston, we understand, has been commissioned to build a new boat for Kelly.

[From the New Castle Chronicle, May 26.]

There is no mistaking the fact that Hamill intends doing his very best to carry off the aquatic championship of England, and that to a certain extent, may in his case, if successful, mean also that of the world, that is to say, if downright hard work and steady perseverance will do anything towards attaining that very desirable object. Yesterday, in addition to the usual routine of work ashore, he took his accustomed airings on the river, and was most closely scanned as usual by the "routs," who seem to be ever on the alert. No matter how soon in the morning or late in the evening he may be out, there the watchers are sure to be seen trying as best they may to "take stock" of his rowing capabilities, so as to make their calculations accordingly. In the afternoon his excursions up and down were watched by a more fashionable and less scrupulous assemblage, namely, the large number of visitors who were on the Meadows Island, who had come there for the purpose of witnessing the regatta in connection with the opening day of the Tyne Amateur Rowing Club. Many, if not nearly all, of these had seen him at his best on former occasions, of course, to them the interest was more intense than it was to the usual onlookers They had all heard of the American champion who had traveled so far with the intention, if possible, of pulling the laurels from the brow of the champion of England; and they one and all rushed, with eager curiosity, to the edge of the island to get a look at him. After pulling to the end of his destination downwards, namely, Harry's boat-house, he quickly got into his clothing, and, in company with his brother, Mr. John Hamill, and Mr. M'Laughlin, was soon landed on the island, where he was welcomed by Mr. Burnett--a keen follower and supporter of aquatic pursuits--and other gentlemen, not only to that little island, but to that of Old England, many of these gentlemen greeting "him" there for the first time. With his usual modesty, Jim thanked them for their kind wishes on his behalf, and then proceeded, with his brother, to watch the other scullists in their remaining to be run off, they eventually finishing their spin as soon as the scullers' match was over. He has at length received a letter concerning his other skiff, of which we gave a description in our issue of Saturday last. By this has received, it appears that the "shell" in question was shipped for the New York, on the 12th inst., on board the Etna, and was expected to have already been reported as having arrived off Queenstown, it is more than probable that in the course of a day or two we shall be in a position to report the safe arrival here of the long looked-for craft.

On the morning of the 9th inst., at an early hour, a destructive fire occurred at Martinsville, Ohio, which resulted in the total loss of Swartz & Son's extensive agricultural works. The origin has not been accounted for, and Mr. Swartz, inclines to the belief that it was the work of as incendiary. The great distance of the works from the locality of the fire engines rendered it impossible for the latter to arrive at the scene early enough to be of any service. The books, papers, and safe were rescued from the office by the citizens in the neighborhood. A lady residing opposite the works insists that shortly before the fire was discovered she heard an explosion. Loss $12,000. No insurance.

The Pittsburgh Fenians--United States Government Refuses Transportation --Canada Swarms with Troops--The movement not Abandoned.

BUFFALO, June 11.--Dr. E. Donnelly applied to General Barry for Government transportation for three hundred men, being the Pittsburgh quota for the Irish Republic. General Barry had no power to grant the request, but telegraphed to Washington. It is pretty certain if the government does not send them home they are likely to be shortly paid off.

General Barry has received an answer to his dispatch to General Meade, regarding the transportation of the Fenians now in custody here to a large number. General Meade says the Secretary of War has refused to furnish funds for the expense of sending these men home, and does not therefore give the required permission to furnish transportation.

NEW YORK, June 11.--The *Herald's* special from Montreal states: "In the final flight near Lacolle, City of the Plains, a Pittsburgh body almost participated. The Fenians were encamped on the Canada line to the number of sixteen captured, who were taken to Montreal.

A special from Ottawa, dated June 11th, says that the Fenian prisoners captured on the 9th inst., passed down St. Clair river to-day. The gunboats are to be left on the river.

The Canadian Government has applied to England for eight thousand additional troops, including artillery and cavalry, and the larger proportion of artillery.

Three additional raids are made at Ottawa, and warrants out for all the Fenians there, numbering sixty-eight, all of whom are known.

A special from Ottawa, dated June 11th, says that it is believed some considerable fighting will occur to-night on the line of the Canada line to bring up stragglers, were attacked by mounted English troops, and one man killed and three wounded. An affidavit was made before General Meade that a party of British regulars made a raid across the border Saturday night, and captured three Fenians near Franklin, Vt., two of whom they hung. Three Fenians lying drunk on this side of the line, were seized and carried into Canada, also by British troops. Two others were shot Sunday morning.

Orders Promulgated by General Sweeney--Fenians Ordered to Return Home --The Invasion Ended.

NEW YORK, June 11.--The following orders have been promulgated here by Sweeney and Meehan:

ST. ALBANS, June 9, 1866.

TO W. R. ROBERTS, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, 806 Bowery: Send no more men to the front. The stringent measures of the United States Government have rendered success impossible at present. Promulgate this immediately.

[Signed] T. W. SWEENEY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF IRELAND, ST. ALBANS, June 9.

To the senior officers with troops of the Army of Ireland at Malone, Potsdam and elsewhere:

SIRS: In view of the President's proclamation and stringent measures adopted by the United States authorities to prevent reinforcements or supplies reaching us on the frontier, destitute as we are of war material, to continue the struggle is only under present circumstances, the General considering the Army of Ireland instructs me to inform you that he considers it his duty to direct you to avail yourselves of the offer of United States Government to furnish transportation for your officers and men, at their respective homes, as the object of the expedition cannot be accomplished at present. The General feels certain the soldiers of your command will continue to deserve the high character for good conduct now awarded them by the people of the United States, and will show Erin to be entitled under any circumstances, while it is very doubtful if the President pardons him.

Fenians Routed near Saint Armand--British Pursue them on American Soil.

NEW YORK, June 11.--A St. Albans dispatch says that on Saturday about eight miles from Saint Armand, a brigade of British regulars charged upon the small portion of Spear's army that had remained behind, and captured sixteen prisoners. Some of the Fenians were killed, but how many is not known. This fight took place at most, on the boundary, across which the Fenians were compelled to retreat. The English, however, had no idea of stopping on account of boundary lines, and they pursued, and forced across the line, firing upon the retreating band of Fenians. They also made some captures on this side of the line. The affair has been reported to General Meade who is at present investigating it.

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Attempted Capture of Fenians by Canadian Troops--Fenians Escape.

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Returning Troops Hungry and Demoralized.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 11.--An extra train of eight cars, with the remainder of the captured Fenians passed here at seven o'clock this evening. Every train from the north brings a few straggling. They are badly demoralized and very hungry.

Discontent of the Fenians on the First Night--British Outrages on American Soil.

NEW YORK, June 11.--A St. Albans dispatch, dated 9 p. m., 10th, says: After the first night over the border there was discontent among the Fenians, and numbers deserted. On Friday night, there being no prospect of supplies and ammunition coming up, the discontent became general. Early Saturday morning, Gen.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN P. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE TARIFF.

It is with regret that we see the belief announced that Congress may adjourn without decisive action on this important subject. We know not on what the belief rests, nor whether there is any just reason for entertaining it. But, we confess, we have been somewhat disappointed that Congress has not acted on this measure before this late period of the session. Its intimate connection with the finances of the country must be perceived and appreciated. The direct bearing of a higher scale of duties on the amount of importations and its indirect support to the internal revenue render it one of the most important measures that claim the consideration of Congress. The injurious effects of excessive importations, which must be paid for in gold or in Government bonds depreciated by a heavy discount, have already been made apparent by the large export of gold within the past few weeks and months. And the competition of articles of foreign manufacture is extremely severe on those engaged in domestic manufactures from whom a large proportion of the internal revenue is derived. The tendency of the delay is, in both ways, adverse to the financial interests of the Government, without being accompanied by any advantage to the people through reduction of prices.

A tariff, such as has been contemplated and expected, would afford relief to the manufacturers and the people of the country, by restricting the amount of imports, without increasing prices to consumers, and by enabling the domestic manufacturers both to supply the necessary articles at a fair price and to pay, without reducing essentially the wages of labor, the tax on their products demanded by the internal revenue law. Why, under these circumstances, the revisionand amendment of the tariff is delayed from month to month, and why it should be put off till another session of Congress, we are unable to perceive. There is a general desire for legislation on this subject and no appearance of formidable opposition to it. Yet it drags unaccountably and threatens to stick fast, in the hands of our representatives in Washington.

This is the financial aspect of the case as affecting both Government and people. The political bearing will be developed in the future. What that is, will be ascertained by representatives who favor postponement when they come before the people for re-election in the manufacturing districts, and the question arises, why has an entire session of Congress passed without just and decided action on this subject. A grave mistake has been committed, whether in a financial or political aspect of the case, by the long delay. It will be aggravated by the postponement to a future session.

MANUFACTURING LABOR IN ENGLAND.

It matters not how far removed competing laborers are, or what divides them, equality in the market where their products are sold, contemplates equality in condition, social, moral and physical-ly, and equality in the rate paid for labor. Of the intelligent reader knows what the American laborer's condition is, what his standing is, how he is paid, how he lives, what is the degree of respect everywhere accorded to him, and what is meant when the American manufacturing laborer is spoken of. It remains only to describe the manufacturing laborers of England to realize the first condition necessary to understand in discussing the question of foreign products in competition with domestic products in our market. And this description—or one phase of it—we have drawn out at length, by the London *Quarterly Review*, on the report of the Children's Employment Commission, which we have had reduced and brought into a readable space, and we invite our readers' attention to it to the end.

The report referred to, describes the present actual condition of the working classes of Great Britain, and reveal such a condition of debasement and misery among the operatives of manufactories, as the American people never dreamed of and would in no way tolerate. From this report we learn, that the blast furnaces, mills and forges of Straffordshire and Worcestershire employ of children, young persons and women, about 3,800, and the miscellaneous metal traders of the Wolverhampton district 3,000, making with those in similar employments in Lancashire, a total of 17,229 persons. In the blast furnaces, mills and forges, a large number of children and young persons employed in night sets, between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.; and in the miscellaneous trades a great many children work as long as the men, viz: from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. Little girls are employed in bellows blowing for fourteen hours a day, standing on platforms to enable them to reach the handle of the bellows. The foundry boys commence work at much too early an age, and are taxed far beyond their strength, and the children in the various domestic manufactures are so injured by premature labor, after commencing at the age of seven, that, as a rule, they are stunted, dwarfed and deformed. Overwork is systematic; 1,200 boys under 15 and 2,400 youths between 15 and 18, work through the night of every alternate week. The labor of boys is measured only by the strength of men; for as long as the boys can work, the boys must attend them; but the work is so heavy that by six P. M., the men themselves are completely exhausted. A chain maker at Wednerfield Heath, employs his little girls to help him, instead of hiring boys. Two of the girls, aged nine and ten years, were working as "strikers," and a little girl of eight occasionally relieved by a still younger one of six, was working the bellows. The gross earnings of this man amounted to two guineas per week. It may be doubted whether the world could produce a more revolting instance of parental oppression than the spectacle of these two young girls, begrimmed with the smoke, stifled with the heat, and stunned with the din of a smithy, wielding sledge hammers and forging iron chains from morning till night.

The social aspects of the districts, above cited, are very unattractive. The working population live almost isolated from the rest of society. A few ministers are almost the only representatives of the higher elements of civilization. In Birmingham the manufacturers are so numerous that it is difficult to classify them. The population in 1861 was 310,000. The number of children, young persons and women, employed in the numerous occupations of Birmingham and its districts is not short of 40,000. In the city alone 18,480 are employed. The regular hours of work are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., but overwork is common. In the nail manufactories, where parents generally employ their own children, many men work "all hours," bounded only by the limits of physical endurance, beginning at 5 and 6 A. M. and working until 10 and 11 at night. The nailers are particularly improvident, and their children suffer accordingly. Boys and girls from six years up are employed in the shops and work as long as the men.

One of the Assistant Commissioners relates the following:

"While," he says, "I was in a cottage, where I found a boy with a sore foot, bandaged up, caused by a burn in a spade factory, a sound of many voices singing swelled gradually nearer, and the boy limping on his sound foot to the door, cried, 'Oh, mother, there's the sailers coming, many a thousand of them!'—and there passed by a crowd of several hundred men, women and children, singing a hymn, of which two lines (contrasting strangely with their look and attire) were—

"And not a wave of trouble roll
Across my peaceful breast."

"They were coming from the villages near Dudley to hold a meeting in Halos Owen, to see if they could 'get out' the nailers who were working against the time known as having already lasted eleven weeks. 'It's heart-breaking work,' said the woman. A woman of the nearly children in the crowd there were two little boys apparently six years old, or not much more, dragged along by their hands. A woman, probably their mother, fourscore and I me from Dermarch. To see such a mode of meeting, to hear such a strain of march many miles to swell a meeting to spread it, was a sight which gave but a poor idea of the suffering which they are likely to meet with at home."

The rapidity of the work in which hundreds of young women and children are employed is extraordinary. In one of the processes of steel pen making a quick worker can cut out in a day of ten hours, 50,000 steel pens, an operation which involves 72,000 distinct motions of the arm, or ten motions each second. The great demand for young workers in Birmingham has a tendency to invert the natural order of labor as between parents and children. Education is extremely defective and ignorance, not only on religious subjects, but even on the commonest and simplest objects of nature is universal. The Commissioners who have examined particularly into their condition say:

In a button manufactory, out of thirteen selected boys nine had never heard of the Bible or knew anything that was in it, and some of the elder boys laughed at the idea of their being supposed to know anything. Although it is painful to do so, we give a few illustrations of this ignorance on religious subjects, taken from the answers of children: God is "a evil man," or the "man in heaven." "I've heard of Christ, but don't know what it is." "Don't know where Good Friday is about (in which being made or who made it." "The Bible is not a book by which we are saved." "Don't know if I am a Christian, or what it is or means." "The good and bad go to Heaven alike." "Them as is wicked shall be varyed-ed." "When people die they be burned, their souls and their bodies." "All go into the pit-hole, where them be burned." "They never get out and live again. They have not a soul. I have not one." "The soul does not live anywards. It's quite an end of people when they die." "The devil is a good person; don't know where he lives, or what he is." "A wicked man." "Don't know what prayer means, or who it is said to." On an analysis of a hundred, from seven to ten years of age, 72.5 per cent. admitted that they could not read, 18.75 practically could not, 12.5 could read a little, and the remaining 12.5, i. e. one girl, could read well. In Birmingham, thirty-two persons averaging more than twelve years of age, including a young man of twenty and two young women, could not tell the Queen's name. The commonest and simplest objects of nature, such as flowers, birds, fishes, rivers, mountains, and the sea, were unknown. Some thought London a county, and that it was in the ewhibition; a violet was said to be a pretty flower in a flower pot; a cow was also a bird; but whether a robin redbreast or an eagle were birds none could say; some knew not what a fox or a cow was, or where fishes live, or where snow comes from; and a cow in a picture was pronounced to be a lion. Multitudes of these poor children can never have seen a primrose by a river's brim, or heard the song of a lark.

Birmingham abounds with the means of education, and while the clergy and members of all religious denominations are deploring the low intellectual condition of the working children, yet they are powerless to remedy it; for so long as trades are carried on in which children can be employed on "full time," and consequently without going to school, so long, unless prohibited by law, will parents seek such employment for their children. In the manufacture of brick there is the greatest abuse of children. The strength of the child is overtaxed and the hours of work excessive. The weights laid on the head and in the arms of young girls are astonishing. The Commissioners say:

"A girl twelve years of age engaged in catching and passing on two bricks at a time, weighing 13 lbs. for a whole day's work in which involved the handling of a weight amounting to 36 tons, and to accomplish which, standing on a narrow sloping plank, she had to make 11,232 complete half turns of her body. Other girls—"pages," as they are called—carry six fire bricks at a time to the kilns. A fire brick weighs, if wet, 9 lbs., and when dry 7½ lbs. A child only five years has been seen at work in a brick field, transporting a single brick at a time, and to completely crush out its vital energy and bring it to a premature grave."

In the foundry business of Sheffield children are compelled, under a very high temperature, to perform an amount of work which is really distressing to consider. Says the report of and Assistant Commissioner:

"A boy nine years old, or at most ten, worked at crinoline steel rolling three nights running, as well as all the last week in July, I talk under his own father. 'We should have gone so (i. e. lights as at the end of the week) but the only one the engine broke down.' His case, and the appeals which he repeatedly made to me whether he might 'not go to bed at all a bit longer instead of working,' struck me as peculiarly painful.

"Another, now eleven, who went at nine years old to hardening and tempering crinoline steel, worked there from seven A. M. till half-past nine P. M. four nights a week 'for many and many a month,' 'many a time till twelve o'night,' and 'often' one night he worked from seven in the morning all through the next night and day, and on to twelve the following night.

"Another boy at a rolling mill, where his regular hours were from six A. M. to half past five P. M. worked about four nights every week till half-past eight P. M. at least, and this for six months or more. Another that he was there, sometimes only saying and night relays in the remaining three nights, and often worked all night. He worked one day and night together every week, and a fortnight two days and two nights running.

"Another, at nine years old, sometimes made three twelve hour shifts running, *and when ten hours' rest was given, it was taken at night time.*

"Another, now thirteen, at a former place, worked all night when he was there, three nights, except Mondays, always till eight or nine p. m.

"Another, now ten, at a former place, worked from six a. m. till twelve p. m. three nights, and till nine p. m. the other nights, in his only week there.

"Another, now fourteen, has worked sometimes from six a. m. on Friday till two p. m. on Saturday.

"Another, now 11 briton, at a former place, worked from 6 a. m. till twelve, noon, next day, *for a week together*, and sometimes for three shifts together, *e. g.* from Monday morning till Tuesday night.

"Another, now twelve, has worked in an iron foundry on Saturday from six a. m. till twelve p. m. for a fortnight on end; could not do it any more, &c."

As to the ill consequences of using heavy hammers at a very early age—

"There is a good deal of heavy work. I have seen a boy of fourteen years old using a 22 lb. hammer in file forging, and some who have grown completely out of form from the work."

The children growing up in Sheffield and neighborhood are equally ignorant of the country in which they live, or of the ruler by whom governed, &c. The seventh report of the Privy Council of the Medical Officers, shows the miserable house accommodations, especially among the agricultural laborers. For years the overcrowding of, rural laborers' dwellings has been a matter of deep concern, not only by persons who care for sanitary good, but to persons who care for decent and moral life. It frequently happens that adult persons of both sexes, married and single, are huddled together in single small sleeping rooms. For instance, says the report:

"Two cases of overcrowding which Dr. Harvey observed were the following: A young woman of 19, having fever, lay in a room occupied at night by her father and mother, her bastard child, two young men (her brothers) and her two sisters, each with a bastard child 10 years in all. A few weeks ago 13 persons slept in it. In a second house in the same village, a cottage (whither they had been removed at the doctor's orders from the bedroom where seven persons and the dead body slept) lay the same young man, and in the other bed the sister with her bastard baby. The two aunts and women all had fever."

High rents are among the errors of Dunton. Outside the village a row of 10 cots containing two rooms each, in a most wretched condition, at £4 5s. rent. Men's wages were only 10s., but the families hoped to pay their way by straw plaiting.

The higher the rent the larger the number who must combine to pay it. The six adults in No. 8 and four children sleep in one bedroom at Dunton, pay for it £5 10s. Other families far too large for the accommodation pay similar rents, have no garden and have long walks, as far in-stance to Abington, to their work. The cheapest houses in Dunton consist of two bricks 15 feet by 10, and was let for £3 at least double its value. Only one of 14 visited in the village had the bedroom.

The rent of Harman's house was 1s a week; in one of them the only bedroom contained a pair with six children. One house was let at 8d.; it measured 14 feet 6 by 7 feet, the kitchen being 6 feet high. The bedroom had no window, no fireplace, no door, nor hole, except that in the door by which it was entered. The walls (an 'eighteen inch') were flat, calling 5 feet 9 in width, and 5 feet 7 high above the floor. There was no garden. A man lately lived here with two grown up daughters and a growing son; father and boy slept on the bedstead, the girls on the floor. Each girl had a child while the family lived here, but one went to the workhouse for her confinement and then returned home.

At the lower end of Brixworth were single bed-roofed houses for families of a married pair with four children, a pair with five, and a pair with six. In two of Hoit's houses also, a father and mother with four boys above and one below thirteen years; and a married pair, their two adult sons, adult daughter, with her two natural (?) children. More single bed-roomed houses are to be found at the upper end. Barlow's row has let at 4s. a week, they have no back opening, the yard in front is only four feet wide a high wall opposite the house, a filthy ditch or rubbish heap in front, a dilapidated privy behind. Three adults and a child lived in one, in another a widow with her child.

Many other cases similar to the above are given. These are enough, however, to show the miserable life that the laboring classes of Great Britain are compelled to live, and also why we cannot manufacture as cheaply as her. It is not desirable that we should do so and have the rising generation grow up in such beastly ignorance, as the above shows the laboring classes of Great Britain to be.

AMERICAN JUSTICE AND BRITISH INJUSTICE.

A systematic effort is being made to excite prejudice against the Government for interfering with the Fenians. Had it kept quiet, it is said, and probably truly, ten or twenty thousand Fenians would be in Canada now, tumbling things about at a great rate. To this just one other thing would have to be added: Such a state of things would have embrolled the United States with Great Britain, and we would have found ourselves in a situation where we would have been compelled either to apologize and atone for the failure on our part to observe our neutrality obligations, or accept the consequences and fight it out. There are probably very few citizens of the United States, who stood by the Government in the great struggle, not ready to confess to a decided belief that England behaved in an outrageously shabby manner toward us, particularly in the way she managed things in Canada; and there is hardly any denying that but for having our hands full at the time, her course would have been properly resented, as well as that of France in Mexico. The grudge holds good; but the simple question is, will we, notwithstanding the past, observe our solemn obligations, or forget what is due to our permanent national character to indulge in temporary resentments? Shall we be as shabby in our conduct as England was, and plunge into a war with her; or, shall we observe those obligations and preserve peace? If the case were that our national honor could be preserved except by going to war with England—if it should come to that—no true American would hesitate, even in our present condition. But we have no occasion—we never shall have occa-sion for sneaking into a war through an irresponsible irruption across the border, and by the acts of others which we would not plan and do ourselves. If we were bound to prevent all such enterprises as that which the Fenians undertook to prosecute, then there was no other way than to do what has been done,—and the conduct of England at some previous time did not alter the case. If England owes us reparation—as she undoubtedly does—there is a straight forward way to obtain it. And it is clearly the duty of the Government at least to be as active and resolute in demanding what belongs to us, as in securing to England what is due her. It is not sympathy for England, it is not for any good feeling towards her that prompts the present action, but respect for ourselves, and that desire which a great nation should ever have for right and justice, and what belongs to its own dignity and permanent character.

No reflecting fair-minded man will maintain that our Government could do less than it has done,—but fair-minded men may be of the opinion that it should do more than it seems to be doing, to obtain a just settlement of the questions growing out of England's course while we were putting down the rebellion.

THE GREAT HEAD CENTER ON FENIANS IN AMERICA.

Somebody has styled Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, the chief organizer, the Dead Center of the Fenians. This must be a mistake, for Mr. STEPHENS is not only quite alive, but decidedly kicking. In the speech he made in Washington, Friday evening last, he abundantly proved this, and he proved furthermore that the condition of the Brotherhood, independent of the Canadian fiasco, is not altogether lovely. In the speech referred to Mr. STEPHENS gave a history of his connection with the organization, its growth in numbers and strength, until it assumed at length the proportions of a formidable conspiracy, and then spoke of what had been done and left undone by Irishmen in America, as follows:

"Our friends on this side did really very little for Ireland, so we were driven back on ourselves, and for my own part I would to God I had never depended on our friends in America. If I had been left to myself alone, and had been made responsible from this side, and had looked to the people of Ireland and trusted them alone, I believe we would now be a free people. [Cheers.]

"This American organization, this Fenian Brotherhood, has been our weakness from the very beginning up to this day; and to-day it has become not only our weakness, but an object of pity throughout the world. An object of pity, though the vast majority of the men had remained true to Ireland, and had never departed from the principle which led to duty. Although I feel bound to do justice to the honest and brave men, I must say that the weakness of this movement for Irish liberty has been found on the American continent. What you call the Fenian Brotherhood has all but stabbed Ireland to the heart. It is necessary that you should know it, that all shades of the organization it has impaired, dispirited, and finally last year, in the hour of our strength, when we saw the flag in fancy floating over a free nation, then its organization betrayed us. There is no other name for it. It was betrayal. It was not dis-appointment, but betrayal long and deep and betrayal. Let those who have held on faithfully to their duty, who have looked to the principle on which the movement was founded, and have been guided by it, let those men not be hurt by any words I speak, for my words are not intended for them, nor for those true but misguided men who have been led this way and that way by this and that faction or any stubborn blunderer. I don't mean to say one word of complaint against these men. I believe the mass and file of the organization are all thoroughly honest and good Irishmen, willing to give their all, not only towards their country's freedom, and willing if they were called on to risk their lives for Ireland. But they have been misled, as men have ever been misled—so easily, so grossly, and so blunderingly that it is a wonder to me how they could have been deceived so long. On both sides the leadership has been equally bad. I make no distinction."

THE LOCUSTS.

These mysterious visitors made their appearance in vast numbers about a week ago, and are now making more noise than music among the trees in all this region of country. As usual they came from the ground, taking the night for their time, and immediately began ascending trees, shrubbery, stakes, or anything else that favored their aspiration for high places. They are reckoned to be of the sort popularly called seventeen year locusts, (*cicada septendecim*). The year 1849 was the date of their last visit.

They are in the *chrysalis* or pupa state when they come from the earth, or rather in a transition state between this and the perfect insect, having well developed bodies and legs, but only rudiments of wings, immediately after their appearance above ground, they fasten their sharp claws upon trees, twigs or leaves, and prepare to throw off their shell or outer coating. This integument opens along the back by a regular seam, and the animal, by a few efforts, throws himself out. Supposing this to be the night dress in which these creatures have dozed away a good part of their seventeen years' seclusion, we may say it is ripped or unbuttoned from the back of the neck to the waist, and through the opening the animal escapes into the light and freedom of day. He soon exchanges the pale complexion for a healthy brown color, and his wings grow rapidly in size and strength. In a day or two he is in presentable condition for the society of his race, and the tree tops soon begin to ring with the dinning, stridulous sound of his conversation with his loving mates.

These animals are not injurious to vegetation. What their commissariat, under ground, may be, it is hard to conjecture, unless they are of cannibal habits, feeding on one another, but they are plump and fat when they come above ground, and seem to do little in the way of eating while they stay. In this respect they differ greatly from their Oriental namesakes, which sweep off with their voracious jaws every green thing that comes in their way. In Asia, of old and at the present day, famine has been reckoned the certain consequence of visitations of the locust. The eastern locust, (gryllus migratorius,) is an entirely different species, larger, existing in immeasurably greater numbers, and flying in immense clouds from place to place. In form and habits, the destructive grasshoppers, which occasionally devastate sections of our Western territories, though inferior in size, resemble the eastern locust, and are almost equally hurtful, which we are writing. In a few days these creatures will disappear, and another period, perhaps of seven years, perhaps of seventeen, will elapse before their next visit.

THE Toronto *Leader* denies that the "Queen's Own Regiment" lost their colors at Ridgeway, for the reason, as it says, they had none. On the contrary, the Fenians say they captured somebody's colors, and we have the testimony of a Pittsburgher, who was in the fight, corroborative of the statement. A Fenian suggests that while it was about it, the Toronto paper might have disposed that and every other question prejudicial to the crack British regiment, by denying that the "Queen's Own" were in the fight at all.

Vaccination for Rinderpest.

By order of the Imperial Government of Russia, its representative to the United States, Minister Baron Stoeckel, has just communicated to the State Department the results of experiments in vaccination for the rinderpest. The official statement of Baron Stoeckel is now being translated, and will appear in the forthcoming monthly report of the Department of Agriculture. We have been permitted to sum up the results of some of these experiments, which are as follows: The vaccinations at Saint Petersburg were less successful than any others, twenty animals out of sixty-four vaccinated dying in the year 1865. In 1861 but twenty-four out of one hundred and fifty one vaccinated died at the same place, and in 1862 about one-third of the cases in which similar precautions had been taken resulted fatally. At Bondarewka the experiment of vaccination from the cattle disease mentioned was more successful, but three out of forty-eight operated upon, dying in 1860, and but two out of one hundred and ninety-eight in 1862.

THE HAZARDS OF BATTLE.—While everything around us has progressed the art of killing our fellow creatures seems alone to have remained immovable during the last century. In the time of Marshal Saxe each man that was killed in battle represented a quantity of bullets equal to his own weight. Notwithstanding the invention of rifled guns the proportion remains about the same. At Solferino, for example, the Austrians fired 8,406,000 musket shots, while the number of killed among the French was but 2,000, and of the wounded 10,000. Thus a man was hit every 700 shots, and one killed every 4,200.—*Paris Paper.*

ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW.—Fifty years ago, according to the English law, one hundred and sixty different crimes were punishable with instant death—now there is only one. It is now shown plainly that the majority of the above crimes are not so common as when they were punishable with death. Punishment has become more certain as it has become more mild. It is never safe to have punishments which shock the best hearted men and women of a community. Blackstone says "Though the end of punishment is to deter men from offending, it can never follow from thence that it is lawful to deter them at any rate or by any means."

PERSONAL.

—Geo. W. Childs, Esq., has presented to the Commissioner of City Property, of Philadelphia, the life-boat used by Dr. Kane in his escape from the perils of the Arctic seas. The boat is to be hung between two trees in Fairmount Park, near the Log Cabin, and a light shed will be placed over it to protect it from the weather.

—The Murat family are said to be at this moment more urgent than ever for the payment of a sum of money due them from the Italian government, amounting to ten millions of dollars. The Government has offered to compromise by paying one million of dollars in cash, which will probably be accepted, as the Italian debt will so increase by reason of the war, that the claim will be likely to be thrown far enough into the back ground, never more to be heard of.

—In the process of ennobling the Komissarow family, the Emperor of Russia finds it necessary to send to Siberia for Komissarow's father—the old gentleman having been sent to that cool and quiet resort for a political offense in 1865.

—Mr. J. G. Flanders, a member of the junior class in Yale College, has been awarded the first prize as the ablest debater. The question was: "Has the policy of the President been such as to entitle him to the confidence and support of loyal people?" which was decided affirmatively. Thirteen competitors entered the list.

—The sporting world is soon to undergo a new excitement. A young man named Campbell, with a very slightly visible admixture of African blood in his veins, who resides at Cleveland, Ohio, and is decidedly versatile withal, has challenged any man in the United States, to jump with him three straight jumps, or a high jump back over a bar. He said to show astonishing power in this feat.

—George M. Towle, Esq., author of the History of Henry V. has sailed to Europe to consult some foreign MSS. and various authorities, and to visit different points of historical interest for the purpose of obtaining important information to be used in the completion of "The History of Margaret of Anjou" upon which he is now engaged. Mr. Towle is the author of the "European sketches" which have for some time past graced the columns of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*.

—"Toilet Receptions" are the latest idea in New York fashionable society. Hair dressing has become such an elaborate affair, and occupies so much time, that belles now receive their callers while under the hands of the maid. A pressing, their intimates only are admitted, but the sex is not limited, and gentlemen are also received by Madame in the most charming of rolling toilets, with the sweetest of smiles, and the prettiest of apologies for the situation.

—Thomas Hughes went into the Workingmen's College recently and found the "trainer" knocking about the young boxers whom he was instructing with needless violence—so much so that they were irritated and refused to box with him. Tom Brown, whom the trainer did not know, asked to have a turn, and in a moment floored his man. The trainer arose very red and angry, and Hughes, quietly remarking that he hoped he would be treated better—he old gentleman having been sent to that cool and quiet resort for a political offense in 1865.

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—It is Her Majesty's intention to create his Royal Highness Prince Alfred a peer of the realm, under the titles of Duke of Edinburgh and Earl of Kent. His Royal Highness will most probably take his seat in the House of Lords on Thursday, the 24th of May, her Majesty's birthday.

—Among recent deaths we have to record that of Mr. Philip Stanhope Worsley, known in literature by his translation of the "Odyssey" in the Spenserian stanza, and by a volume of "Poems and Miscellaneous Translations" published some three years ago. A translation of the "Iliad" from his pen was announced some months since, but it never proceeded beyond the twelfth book. Mr. Worsley was one of the fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and a very accomplished scholar. Long in ill health, he latterly took up his abode at residence at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, not far from the residence of Tennyson, where he died on the 8th of May. Mr. Worsley was the two brothers who used to try through a paragraph which traveled the rounds of our papers to the effect that he had dedicated his translation of the "Odyssey" to General Robert E. Lee, which in many quarters was an unpardonable offense. It was the subject of a page or two of Aristophanic verse in the *Nation*, by Prof. Lowell, who did himself less justice than usual.

—The editor of *The St. Clairsville* (O.) *Gazette* has recently paid a visit to the Bay Islands, about Sandusky. He says: "The nearest neighbor of Put-in-Bay Island is the beautiful little island of Gibralter, containing six acres, owned by Mr. Jay Cook, the great financier and American bond seller, who at a cost of $30,000, has erected thereon a splendid mansion, with a tower some forty feet high. On the island of Put-in-Bay he has erected, at his own expense, a beautiful Episcopalian Chapel and parsonage, and pays the salary of the minister for the benefit of the Islanders and visitors, the pulpit free to all Evangelical ministers. The mansion on Gibralter Island is the summer retreat of himself, family and friends. He presents himself, who may desire it, cards to visit and remain there for a week or two to recuperate their wasted energies, and sets apart one tenth of his income for benevolent purposes. Suffice to say he is his native place, and his ultimate fortune for these islands is strong."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A remarkable case of mistaken identity has just come to light. Several years ago an English burglar named Collins killed his wife in Lee outskirts of Providence, R. I. On the day of the murder a sea captain named J. M. Cookson, and his wife quarrelled and separated. When the body of Mrs. Collins was found it was identified as that of Mrs. Cookson, whose husband was arrested, tried, and would have been hanged but for timely re-appearance of his wife. The question was then raised, who was the murdered woman. The answer has at last been furnished by a prisoner in an English burglar, recently convicted in New York, who knew Collins and his wife, and who has related all the facts to the police authorities of New York.

The English pugilists are in a state of frenzied madness at Mace and Goss, the two representatives of the prize ring, who recently contended for the English championship. Neither of the men displayed the slightest skill at their work, but danced about the ring, squared, feinted, countered and shuffled without fighting a round, almost without giving a blow. The people who looked on—"patrons," pugilists, and the rest—were first demonstrative, and finally furious, while the four seconds perpetually transgressed the laws of the ring by mock fighting, and by leaving their corners to dance round and yell derisively at the two half naked fighters, in the hope of exciting them with what is called "business."

The little tax of one cent, upon every box of matches netted the government $1,500,000 last year. According to that estimate 150,000,000 bunches or boxes of matches must have been used in this country during the year, or five bunches—equal to five hundred matches—for every man, woman and child.

One pound of green copperas, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a sink drain, will effectually destroy the foulest smells. For water closets on board ships and in small houses, and in many other public places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse as simple green copperas.

From Western Australia we learn that an engagement has been entered into to deliver on board a ship of Freemantle 600 loads of mahogany sleepers for the Indian Railway, at £3 13s 9d per load. Millions of acres in the colony produce a timber which for all other parts of the world produces, and it is virtually indestructible by white ant and sea worm.

The celebrated racing stallion, Brown Dick, is now owned in Nashville, Tenn. Le is fifteen years old, and has all the animation of a four year old, color dark brown nearly black, and unsurpassed in symmetry and muscle. He is by imported Margrave out of Fanny King by Gleason. Thus he has by his sire the blood of the best blood of England, while hit dam was one of the very best racers ever in America. In the first mile of a three mile race he made 2.36, and the second in 5.28. In the words of the late General Scott, "take care of the horse."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* deplores the existence of mock auction shops in that city, especially that class which dispose of "gold watches" at seemingly needy rates. The auctioneer to sell a gold watch for him. This request is discouraged by telling the owner that he could get more for it at the pawnbrokers. But the needy man says he is obliged to leave the city in a short time, and he is compelled to sell immediately. With a fair warning that his watch will be sold if three bids are received, the sale begins. Then follows a regular series of transparent trickery, which any one at all on the alert could discover, but which is well calculated to deceive a stranger who could not discriminate the *habitues* of the place from *bona fide* customers.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & Co., and Messrs. GEO. TOMLINSON'S ales and in addition above references is the best of tonics. We also have on hand a very fine lot of pale ale and brown stout, which we offer at the lowest rates by the case or single bottle, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,

Where also may be had a most complete stock of PURE DRUGS for Medicinal Purposes. jel1

EVERY WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING
MACHINE
IS WARRANTED.

And instructions given in its use at the home of its purchaser, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

HEMMING,
TUCKING,
QUILTING,
BRAIDING,
CORDING,
FELLING,
RUFFLING,
STITCHING, &c.,

Done on these Machines—DONE TO PERFECTION. We solicit an examination before making a purchase

WM. SUMNER & CO.
No. 27 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
jel0

BOARDING.

A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, with or without board, by a gentleman and his wife. House must be centrally located, and within five minutes walk of the postoffice. Address as above, mylo-tf Commercial office.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER.
EMPIRE SPRING WATER.
COLUMBIAN SPRING WATER.

No natural or artificial compound has yet been discovered, that can equal these waters as a *preventive, relief, and permanent cure* for many temporary maladies, and *guaranteed* by many thousands who have drank them for years.

CONGRESS WATER

Is a cathartic, alterative and tonic, and is a valuable remedy for affections of the Liver and Kidneys. Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Chronic Diarrhœa and Obstinate Debility. It is a most powerful preventive of Fever and Bilious Complaints.

EMPIRE WATER

Is a cathartic, and a valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Derangement of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility. Its effects are most salutary in Long Life, Nervousness, Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula and in all diseases where a cathartic is the best of tonics. We also have on hand a very fine lot of pale and brown Ales, Black Berry Brandy &c. all of which are to be relied on with great care for the special wants of invalids, and the public can depend upon every article that comes from our house as being strictly pure and the best grade in the market.

M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
jel0 88 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

BOTTLED ENGLISH ALES.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

LONDON ALE,
LONDON PORTER, and
LONDON BROWN STOUT.

To get genuine, imported English Ales in this city has heretofore been almost an impossibility, notwithstanding their high reputation as a strengthening Tonic for Invalids. To supply this want a complete stock of the choicest brands, comprising Barclay, Perkins & Co., Muir & Sons, Bass & Co., etc., etc., can now be had at the lowest rates by the case or single bottle, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,

Where also may be had a most complete stock of PURE DRUGS for Medicinal Purposes. jel1

STRAW BOARDS

FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN,
jel0 CORNER WOOD AND THIRD STS.

IMPORTANT ART NOTICE.

F. GABRYLEWITZ,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Calls the attention of the Pittsburgh public to his first class sale in this city of HIGH CLASS ORIGINAL

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
OIL PAINTINGS,

To take place on THURSDAY, June 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued at 8 o'clock P. M. on second floor of Hamilton's Building, Fifth street, Smithfield street side entrance, six doors from Fifth street.

Among the collections are genuine works from the best artists of some of the celebrated schools, as Paul Weber, James Hamilton Ed. and Tade Moran, Pelgrim and Hoffman, Van Schendel, Van Lerius, Wm. Lee, Walker, Nicholson, Leon Jallard, H. Cooke, Hunt, Stanfield, Wm. Hunt, Bonington, Wilson, Van Starkenborgh, H. Boese, P. Rothermel, and other well known artists.

The collection will be open on the exhibition day at 8 o'clock with catalogues at 10 cents each.

An invitation is extended to all Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs, Connoisseurs and Artists, to call and examine the paintings and judge for themselves in regard to their merits. M. C. WEBB,
jel0 Auctioneer.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

The new institution, established and liberally endowed by the Hon. ASA PACKER, of this State, will be opened to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st day of August, 1866.

Its design is to impart to young men a thoroughly PRACTICAL EDUCATION, fitting them to take an honorable position in the professions or business of the many age in which we live.

To this end the literary course consists of two years of preparatory instruction—the same for all students—and two years of scientific study, after one of which the student may graduate, if he so desire, or continue for whatever profession he intends to follow. Those who graduate in the Classical course will enter and study for two additional years in one of the following special schools:

1. The school of Civil Engineering.
2. The school of Mechanical Engineering.
3. The school of Metallurgy and Mining.
4. The school of Chemistry and Physics.

Degrees are conferred.

Circulars, giving details and terms may be obtained, by applying to HENRY C. COPPEE, President.
New Bethlehem, Pa.

W VERBENA,

"MISS KATE BAUM."

A fine stock of Gen. Negley's new Verbena, Miss Kate Baum, now ready. Also a large stock of choice bedding plants coming into bloom. For sale at the Cincinnati Nursery, Allegheny City, and 84 Market street, Pittsburgh.
my21-2m JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

WM. H. KNOX. ROBT. C. ORR.
KNOX & ORR,
Wholesale Grocers,
And Dealers in FLOUR, BACON and LARD OIL,

The Daily Commercial

BABY LOOKING OUT FOR ME.

[illegible]

Talking low and tenderly
Thro' my window-pane,
Where my darling goes from hill
Where my darling goes from hill
With a basket on her arm
Ask, I see you there,
Ripe and red and sweet and yellow
Keep her ever pure and free,
Two little eyes as blue as heaven,
Full of sacked mischief;
Two little cheeks like roses,
Looking out no more for me;
Two little arms like clasps
Always doubly overmore;
Two little bodies shut
To as all never touch the floor;
Shoulder rather sickly tattooed,
Arms folded eyelids red and white;
These are left me, and these only,
Of the childish presence bright.

[illegible]

hes Heaven an answer to my earnest praying.
Thou Ilt keeps my darling free from earthly stain;
Thou dost free pet lambs safe from earthly straying;
Thou dost above it then with power eyelids,
And I weep no longer like mine
Thou see her sing, I gaze and I watch and sadness,
Walking while I hide pain on the seat of a seat.

Two little snowy wings
Prettie flutter to and fro;
Two little eyelids laughing
Beg on all I see and know;
Two little angel eyes
Watch me ever more
Watch me ever more constantly.
Thou it has neighbors of the stars,
Baby's looking out for me.

The French Horse Exhibition—An Exciting Scene.

Paris lately had one of the most interesting and exciting exhibitions ever seen in France—a great horse-show in all in the Palace of Industry and was crowded by eight thousand spectators. A correspondent relates the following particulars:

"Napoleon gave orders to send from Saumur the twelve best horsemen of that celebrated cavalry school, and the twelve best riding horses, the twelve best huntsmen, and the twelve finest violent horses in its stables. All to be appointed day, the Emperor went to the Palace of Industry, where a sort of box, surrounded by a red velvet canopy, had been built. As soon as he was seated, the horses which had received prizes were shown off before him. The saddle horses were put through their various gaits, the carriage horses, dragging loads, showed their best points, and then the space was cleared. A door opened. Twelve horsemen entered in single file; they came in at a walking pace. They were straight-haunted out, buttoned up to the chin, adorned with gold galloons, white buckskin short breeches, fitting as tight as can be, and boots reaching above the knee, and cockaded hats. At their head was a mounted staff officer, splendidly, finely, and quite gracefully in their saddles, as they gallop'd up to the Imperial box, in front of which they reared in fine, early talking position and then as they unfloped up. As soon as the line was formed, they slowly took off their hats and held them in their hands until the trumpets began. The moment the first note was heard, the whole twelve schools set gallop'd off, making their horses go through every motion without saying a word or using a whip. It was all new by the knee and the bridle. They galloped, rolled, paced, walked, now describing spirals, now circles, presently moving obliquely, presently backing, putting first the left and then the right foot forward, going single file, double file, triple file, in platoons of four, five, six, seven, and twelve; returning to single file and again the same movement; and then they were all mixed as dancers in a quadrille, or they crossed each other in apparently inextricable confusion, and the most wonderful exactness was in right place. Can you imagine a revolving aleidoscope, in which, instead of a colored glass, there are horses? You have this scene.

"After it lasted twenty minutes, and the crowd in were at the end of the vast space, the riders were in front of the Emperor. They suddenly turned, and urging their horses to the utmost speed, dashed down the area, making the sand and dust fly as they thundered over the ground, and did not stop until they reached the foot of the imperial box. Here they halted, and altogether, bringing their horses on their haunches. Again the rigorous accuracy and silence took the bands and old them in their hands, until music announced the close of the first act of the equestrian play, when the horsemen retired.

"Soldiers placed fences in the area. As soon as all the fences were up, the door through which the horsemen had retired again opened and they reappeared; but they no longer rode the light, dainty, sleek, brilliant horses, with plaited mane and cockades of ribbon near the ears, in which they at first appeared. They rode unsers during the second act, stout, well knit animals, harnessed with heavy saddles and riders, equal to any emergency. The second act began with new exercises by the Emperor; the horses sitted in with a business like air, four abreast, and took the fences at once. Then the order was instantly changed; from four, it dwindled to three, and so down to one, then on again to two, and then to three, and back to four. While these changes of front were incessant the pace the horses continued to increase, and during the last ten of the twenty minutes allotted the horses went at the top of their speed, leaping or hence after fence so rapidly they seemed to be nothing but leap.

"Music again announced a change of performance, and once more the horsemen retired, then they came forward again they were mounted on the vicious horses of the cavalry school. Their manes were plaited, their tails tied back and secured to the saddles; all the horses was made of undressed leather. They were the most restive, capricious, ill-natured, ill-tricked monsters to be found in France. They mingled forward neighting, snorting, kicking, rearing, plunging, jumping: at one time this one and then that one, coming entirely from the crowd; another would have his hind no fis in the air; that would be rearing while it seemed as if would fall backward. But this—it was all—he was brute force and skill lasted forty minutes, and ended by the restive horses advancing on a front of twelve in a walk to the front of the imperial box. When it was reached, the commandant said one word, and the whole twelve horses reared until they stood to be out tiptoes, and the riders, slowly, slowly, and silently as at first, took off their hats to his Majesty, and kept them in their hands until music announced that the exercises were ended. Down the horses came on their feet, wheeled, and galloped off, plunging, shying, kicking, neighing, snorting, as they had done on their first appearance.

The Conscience Fund.

The Washington City *Republican* of June 7th, says:

The Secretary of the Treasury is almost daily receipt of letters containing sums of money ying from one to five thousand dollars, the ters of which acknowledging that the sums enclosed were paid them by mistake, or that the oney was fraudulently obtained from the vernment. The sum already received from is source for a year past has reached the ndsome amount of thirty thousand dollars, d is being increased by almost daily contribtions. The following are verbatim copies letters received yesterday by the Secretary: Enclosed are twenty-five hundred dollars due the United States Treasury. Please use this sum to be placed to credit of the tor, and oblige.

The letter bore no date, but was postmarked Boston," and contained but $1,500, the words twenty-five" being stricken out with a pencil, d the word "fifteen" placed above. The easterr feelings to the contrary notwithstanding, was impressed and relieved of $10,000 cents, and ises to call the attention of the writer to e fact, with a view to the discovery of the ity thereby.

The following is a copy of another letter reived by the Secretary yesterday, enclosing 100:

SIR: The enclosed is due to the Government for revenue tax. Please appropriate according, and oblige one who wishes to live onest. With respect,

American Inventors and Foreign Patents.

It has been estimated that one-fourth of all e patents now being secured in Europe, are ken by Americans. When it is considered at this is in the face of the enormous charges ade for foreign patents, the inducement must very great. Many American patents have ved very successful, and more money has en made from them than from the inventions Europeans. This is partly due to the practiifulness of the inventions themselves, and partly to energy of the parties engaged in their oduction. The Paris Exhibition must add ly much to the importance of properly securforeign patents, and we are glad to learn that ny is the effort of Col. Norton, Commissioner in New York and Rhode Island, that a rious reduction has been effected in the cost, that all parties securing patents during this ar can, if they so avail themselves of it. When s is known in Europe, as Americans will save by this arrangement nearly $2,000, in gold, as compared to terms now charged, the advantage gained st be apparent.

Terrible Death by Lightning.

The Madisonville (Ind.) correspondent of the nsville *Courier*, under date of May 31st says:

last Friday morning one of the most reliable and most melancholy dispensations Divine Providence was manifested in this ighborhood, which it has ever been our sad ty to record. Mr. W. T. Sisk, who was a farmer this town, while out quite early in morning attending to the feeding of some ck, during a severe storm, was stricken by hining near his stable and instantly killed. s clothing was stripped from his body in rods, his head cut in small pieces, the very es of his boots torn into pieces. He was not ssed by his wife and family until breakfast s prepared, when a little boy was sent out to him to his meal. The child saw him, but t not recognize his father, so terrific had n the work of the angry elements, but ofthlessly told his mother that some stranger s dead near the stable. An examination, wever, proved the unfortunate father had n a victim of lightning, and his family are t alone—as he indeed is. He was a gentleman pected and beloved by all his fellow citizens.

A Case of Conscience.

The Detroit *Tribune* of June 6th, says: About ear since our readers will remember that the e in the *Free Press* office was opened and out $1,700 extracted therefrom. Several parswere at the time suspected of the crime, but dually the excitement about the case died , and every one except detectives and sisolutes the occurrence. This morning a ng man named John McCloud voluntarily e himself up to the police authorities, and closed the crime. He was at the time of the ery acting as book keeper in the office, and ided to the temptation held out to him, and the money. He had always borne a good utation for honesty and industry, and few, ng, ever suspected him of committing any me. The fear of detection, and the prompts of his better nature, at last led him to acowledge the crime, and restore about $500 of amount taken, and give up about $400 or $500 gold pieces and articles which he had purased with the stolen funds. He will doubtless ediately be dealt with.

A Large Hog.

The *Rural World* says: We recently saw at ckville, Illinois, a hog weighing 1,420 pounds. was two and a half years old, seven feet long on the ears to the root of the tail, and four t high. Its girth was seven feet five inches. r. Richardson, of Macoupin, Illinois, raised hog, though it was brought from Kentucky ers pig. Its color is white and its general ape and appearance would indicate that it as of the Chester White breed. Mr. Richardson sold the hog at eight cents per pound, thus ging the snug sum of $56 60 for a single e. The purchaser was exhibiting it in Belleille at last accounts, and when the Belleillestowners through seeing it, he intended to ughter it.

A New Railroad Car.

The Baton and Providence Railroad Company has constructed a new car at a cost of out $2000, to run on their road, in connecwith the Sound Steamers. It is built on e European plan, divided into six compartents or rooms, in which one may enjoy the comforts of a parlor in his own house. The comfort is tasteful and luxurious, the entire ior being laid with blue broadcloth, at an ense cost of $2,000; the floor is carpeted with a pet of harmonizing hue, the windows ished with silk curtains, and the seats exhibiting softness and elasticity most grateful to a weary traveler's comfort.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. HENDERSON.

Engagement for five nights only of the popular American Actress,

MISS JULIA DALY.

THIS EVENING, June 12th, will be presented

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

Pauline Appleby.....Miss Julia Daly.
To conclude with the
MAID OF MUNSTER.

UNIVERSALIST ANNUAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL BASKET PIC-NIC,
THURSDAY, JUNE 14th, 1866,
At McFarland's New Grove, Roup's Station, P. R. R.

Special Train leaves for the Grove at 9 A. M., returning at 7 P. M. Cars leave Union Depot, Liberty street at 10:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 3:40 and 4:50 P. M. for Lee Grove. Pennsylvania Avenue street cars pass near the Grove every 15 minutes. Tickets, 50 cents.
Music by Taylor's Cotillion Band. Jel1-3t

NEPTUNE PIC-NIC
The THIRD ANNUAL PIC-NIC of the NEPTUNE STEAM FIRE ENGINE AND HOSE COMPANY, No. 6, will be held at GLENWOOD GROVE, on
FRIDAY, JUNE 15th, 1866.
Trains will leave Connellsville Railroad Depot, at 8½ and 11 A. M., and at 1 and 3 P. M. je9-6t

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
Cheaper Than Ever,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market Street.
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
LINEN GOODS
LESS THAN EVER.
MUSLINS 11 and 12 1-2 Cents.
PRINTS 10 and 12 1-2 cents.
FINE BLEACH MUSLINS only 81 25.
SHAWLS only $2 00.
CLOAKS only $4 00.
EVERYTHING CHEAP.
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.
To the Millinery Trade.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in
Straw and Millinery Goods.
BONNETS AND HATS
In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.
Millinery Goods.
FULL LINES OF
BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSION,
CRAPES, LACES,
FRAMES, BLONDS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
and all kinds of Work in the
BONNET and
MILLINERY LINES.
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
ap18 77 & 79 Market street.

AT EATON'S,
FINE GUIPURE LACES,
FINE GUIPURE LACES,
ENGLISH THREAD LACES,
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,
and EDGINGS.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDK'FS,
PLAIN LINEN HANDK'FS,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HDK'FS,
JACONET EDGINGS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
WHITE GOODS.
Jaconets, Bishops Lawn,
Cambric, Victoria Lawn,
Swiss, Dotted Swiss,
Striped Cambric, Tucked Swiss,
Nainsook, Striped Jaconet.
N. B.—A full assortment of ALPACCA BRAIDS, just received.
F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth st.
je7

S. B. McELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE
McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
(Late Wilson & McElroy.)
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
54 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.
my15-3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE—
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Opened on the 1st day of June, 1866.
Many improvements have been added to this large and popular establishments since the close of last season. Its splendid croquet ground has been secured, and nothing will be left undone to sustain the well established reputation of the house.
It is only been admitted that Cape May possesses a better and more secure beach than any other sea-side summer resort in the country. At this delightful beach where ladies and children can bathe in the ocean by its side with perfect safety.
Excellent railroad facilities and largely extended hotel accommodations must combine to give Cape May a preference over any other sea shore resort in this country.
The Columbia House is located close upon the beach, with a full ocean view from three fronts of the house. Its bathing rooms are new, and will be found to have a fine group of shade trees, and well laid out walks. Its dining room, kitchen, pantry, &c., are so constituted as to secure a fine ocean breeze at all times of day or night.
There are connected with the house several fine cottages which may be secured by families or parties who prefer more private quarters than rooms in the hotel.
For rooms, &c., address
GEO. J. BOLTON,
Cape Island, N. J., or at
my29-1m eod Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs.
This delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, June 2, 1866.
For further information address
GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
my21-1m CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

JOS. S. FINCH'S RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
f ap16-6m

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,
92 FEDERAL ST.
GREAT BARGAINS.
LARGE ARRIVAL THIS DAY OF LATEST STYLES OF
GAITERS AND SHOES.
EVERYBODY GOING TO
M'CLINTOCK.S
GREAT SHOE HOUSE,
92 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Jel2 3taw

A REPORT OF THE MARKETS for the week ending Saturday, June 2, 1866, by MOORE BROS. & CO., No. 12 Smithfield street. Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams, 23½c; Uncanvassed Hams, 22c; Unsmoked Family Hams, 21c; Uncanvassed Plain Hams ⅞ ℔, 20½c; Shoulders, 14½c; Clear Sides, 18c; Rubbed Sides, 16½c; Canvassed Dried Beef, 25c; Uncanvassed Dried Beef, 24c; Beef Tongues, $7 50 ⅞ dozen; Bologna Sausage, 20 ℔, 1 00; Goshen Cheese, 23c; country Cheese, 40c; prime Lard, 23c; White Fish, half bbls, $10 00; Lake Herring, half bbls, $5 50; Ryder's Paraline Candles, 40c; 9's 2; No. 1 Lard Oil, $ gall, $1 00; (Cin.) Dried Peaches, quarters, 19c; ⅞. Dried Peaches quarters and halves, 21 cents ⅞ pound. Southern Family Dried Apples 15 to 17 cents ⅞ ℔. Canned Peaches, 2 lbs, $1 62 ⅞ 2 canned Peaches, $3 88 ⅞ dozen. Virginia Molasses, 65 cents. Extra Family Flour, $12 to $13 00; Clover Seed, $6 bus 86 to 87. Timothy seed, $4 bush, $4 25 to $4 50; Flax Seed, $ bushel, $2 65. prime Roll Butter, 24 ⅞ 25 to 28c; Tallow, 12½ to 13c ⅞ ℔. Eggs, 20c. Wool, 32c. White beans, $3 to $3 25. Beeswax, 45 ⅞ ℔. Rags, white, 10 to 12c; Rags, mixed, 6 to 7c. Country Hides, 6½c; Calf Skins, 9c. When Buffalo Ohio and Pennsylvania Wools, 45 ⅞ ℔, 50 to 55c. Peach blow Potatoes, $3 bbl, to $4 00 ⅞ bbl; Green Apples, $9 00 to 10 00 ⅞ bbl. jy2

LAND, LAND, LAND.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO FARMERS and Settlers.—Several tracts of wild and cultivated land, situated from a good market, well timbered with oak, poplar, &c., suitable for stave and lumber coal and minerals are also found. Oil developments progressing favorably on adjoining farms. For further particulars address WM. H. BRILL, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa. Jel-3taw4w.

FINE GOLD PAPERS—
FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS,
At No. 107 Market street,
ap24 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
No. 5, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city are respectfully and thankfully solicited to favor me with a call, or leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I guarantee satisfaction to the parties employing me, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. je9-3m

FOURTH OF JULY
A GRAND
GIFT CONCERT,
WILL BE GIVEN AT
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1866.
GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF
$40,000
Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including Groceries, Fine Farms in the West, Sewing Machines, Melodeons, &c.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.
LIST OF GIFTS:

1 gift in Greenbacks	$1,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	500
1 gift in Greenbacks	250
1 gift in Greenbacks	125
1 gift in Greenbacks	75
1 gift in Greenbacks	50
100 gifts in Groceries, $10 each	1,000
50 gifts in Groceries, $5 each	1,000
100 gifts in Groceries, $2 50 each	2,000
2,000 gifts of good, Interesting Books	2,000
10 gifts of Sewing Machines	800
5 gifts of excellent Melodeons	500
9 gifts SILV in Jewelry	2,000

Viz: 3 Diamond Rings 2 Diamond Pins, 4 Silver Watches.
11 gifts of Groceries, Farms, to-wit:
Nine in Missouri,
LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:
Four in Shannon county, One of 231 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each; Two in Texas county each 160 acres. One in Ripley county, of 160 Acres and Two in Oregon county, each 160 Acres. Also Two Farms in Marathon county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres respectively. All rich Farming Land in good settlements. Titles perfect, and to be seen at our office.
Also, 40 Interests (1 32 each) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county Pa. including the celebrated Flowing Well, Kurek's, on Holmes Farm, and other productive wells in that wonderful region. These interests will be presented on Forty gifts, valued at from $200 to $2,500 each. Not one of them in an unproductive well, but in wells now flowing and producing large quantities of oil. Full title Farming Land in good settlements. Titles perfect, and to be seen at our office.
Also, 40 Interests (1 32 each) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county Pa. including the celebrated Flowing Well, Kurek's, on Holmes Farm, and other productive wells in that wonderful region. These interests will be presented on Forty gifts, valued at from $200 to $2,500 each. Not one of them in an unproductive well, but in wells now flowing and producing large quantities of oil. Full title Farming Land in good settlements. Titles perfect, and to be seen at our office.
NO. 70 FIFTH ST.,
Second Floor, Chronicle Building,
PITTSBURGH.
We have no bogus property in our schemes, which should therefore commend itself to the public.
This is not a speculation. It is merely an effort to effect the sale of a large amount of property at a moderate valuation.
A correct list, including the ticket holders' names, addresses and ticket numbers is kept at our office, so that all may receive justice, whether they attend the Concert or not. There will be no blanks. A gift of some kind will be given to every ticket holder. Our smallest gifts are photographs of the distinguished men and women of the day.
The drawing will take place after the concert. A committee will be appointed by the ticket Holders, none to superintend the same, and no certificate gifts are distributed impartially, and the result published immediately. Gifts sent by express.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to whom liberal inducements are offered.
CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50
10 Tickets to one address	9 00
20 Tickets to one address	17 50
30 Tickets to one address	25 00
40 Tickets to one address	33 00
50 Tickets to one address	43 50
100 Tickets to one address	85 00

Send for Circulars.
Get up your clubs and send on your orders with the money and address in full, of each Ticket wanted. Inclose stamp for return postage.
Money may be sent at our risk, either by draft, post-office order or express. All persons afraid that the letter may be lost can deposit the amount in any Bank in Pittsburgh or vicinity, to be retained there till the Tickets are delivered.
Tickets for sale at our office, (residence No. 70 Fifth street, opposite Chronicle), and at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny.
We have excellent references, with which our agents are furnished.
Persons f r publishing this advertisement not solicited. All communications should be addressed to
M'DONALD, THOMSON & CO.,
je7 Box No. 806, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel,
Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,
Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.
WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. jy6

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, spring steel and saw plates, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 119 and 121 First and 120 and 122 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL.
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Groomers, &c.
Office and Works, Rose and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. my21-ly

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mills, and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, Fine Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Tire Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 87 Fifth street.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.
Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.
GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r
Miners and shippers of best
YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,
For gas manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.
Barges loaded with dispatch.
Office, 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON, Superintendent.
mh23-3m-eod

COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal
YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,
NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACK ET LANDING.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se2-3f

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
dec26

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REMOVAL.
T. & J. T. McCANCE,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
Have removed to the New Building,
196 Liberty street.
Owing to the lateness of their purchases for the
SPRING TRADE,
(The senior partner being now in the East,) they are prepared to exhibit goods for the
CUSTOM TRADE
AT THE VERY LOWEST QUOTATIONS
that goods have yet reached.
They have, and design to keep, a SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR SALE, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and EQUAL in all respects to CUSTOM WORK. mh29-MwfS

PRINTING.

A. B. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store No. 78 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Styles.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

PITTSBURGH
NATIONAL BANK
OF
COMMERCE,
COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.
Capital - - - $500,000
Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.
Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and sold.
OFFICERS.
A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. BULL, Cashier.
JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
A. PATTERSON, JAMES McCANDLESS, CHAR. ES LOCKHART, W. M. BROWN, JOHN MELLON
WM. REED, ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, WM. DOUGLAS, WM. S. HAVEN.
jan2-eod

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Prompt attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
mh10-eod

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

H. B. FRY,
BANKER,
NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Gold, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government State, Railway, Mining and Express Securities. Collections promptly made. Current rates. Any information promptly furnished by mail.
my7 2m-eod

BANKING AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE
OF
SAM'L HAZLETT,
WASHINGTON, PA.
Special attention given to collections—in Washington and all other parts of the country—and remitted for promptly on day of payment in Philadelphia or New York Exchange.
REFERENCES:
Ninth National Bank, New York city; Messrs. Alex. Brown & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia; Messrs. Baillie, Hollins & Co., Bankers, Baltimore; Messrs. Riddle, Holmes & Sons, Bankers, Pittsburgh; S. Brady, Esq., Cash. of Merchants Nat. Bank, Wheeling. my31-1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) having changed its name to that of the above title, is prepared to receive deposits and transact a general Banking business.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the name of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the transaction of a general Banking business. To receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The business to be attended by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
JAMES H. HAIES, PHILIP H. REED,
THOMAS ROBINSON, JOHN H. SAMPLE,
CHAS. WERTMAN, JAMES LAUGHLIN,
WM. E. NYACK,
JAMES CHAMBERS, FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
my7

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
We offer for sale the Gold and Silver Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, Central Pacific R. R. 7's (interest payable in Gold), and U. S. 6's of 1881, which we forward in currency, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds are all of the same issue as those now being sold by the Company's Agents in this city, at 97 cents for gold and sold at par.
HOTELS.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner throughout, and is now open for the reception of guests. The first class Restaurant attached to the House will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
my30-1m BAKER & FARLEY.

REIBER HOUSE
Cor. Main and Mercer streets,
GREENVILLE PA.
H. C. HENDRICKSON, Prop'r.
POST OFFICE BOX 59. ap27-3m

STATES UNION HOTEL,
606 AND 608 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This long and favorably known Hotel is now open for business.
HAS BEEN RE-OPENED AND REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT, and will compare with any House of its size in Philadelphia. Being centrally situated in the business portion of the city, which makes it one of the most desirable stopping places for Merchants and Travelers. Rates, $2 50 per day.
Cars of the P. R. R. pass the door every 5 minutes.
ap5-3m JOHN SAUNDERS, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
CHAMBER and
DINING ROOM
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
mh13-3m 97 and 99 Third Street.

THOMAS PALMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WALL PAPER,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, &c
Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland.
Warehouse, No. 91 Wood Street.
Second door below Diamond Alley,
mh26-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Black wood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
1 mh19-T,TAS 112 Third street.

WOODS, LIPPINCOTT & CO.
PRESERVERS, PICKLERS,
HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUIT,
OYSTERS, &c.
NO. 1 CALHOUN ALLEY,
mh29-6m opposite Maltby House, BALTIMORE.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.
20 hf. bbls. Prime Roll Butter,
10 bxs Prime Roll Butter.
For sale by
f mh28 J. B. CANFIELD.

POTATOES.
500 bbls. choice Prince Albert Potatoes:
500 do do Pesen Blow do
Just arriving and for sale by
au17 J. B. CANFIELD.

TEA.—
An assortment of Common and Fine Young Hyson, Black, Imperial, Gunpowder, Japan and Hyson Tea, to which the attention of the city trade is invited.
For sale by
my17 MILLER & RICKETSON.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. RANK. JAS. K. McCLELLAND. SAM'L H. DUFF.
McCLELLAND & CO.,
Corner Federal and Lacock Streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my8

MINERAL WATERS.
KISSENGEN,
VICHEY,
EMPIRE,
CONGRESS,
(Quarts and Pints),
BLUE LICK,
In Barrels and 10 Gallon Kegs, by
J. C. MATTERN, Druggist,
ap5-6m COR. SMITHFIELD AND THIRD STS.

PARK & BRILL,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. FLEMING,)
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes.
Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors.
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

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CANDY.
THE LEADING PHYSICIANS throughout the country are daily acknowledging the merits of HASHEESH CANDY, and prove their sincerity by liberal use. Cases of special and chronic disease have failed FOR ALL DIFFICULTIES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, and all pulmonary disease whatever, HAVING ITS CAUSE IN DERANGEMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, IT STANDS UNRIVALED. PRICE 50 CTS AND $1 PER BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SYLVAN ORIENT COMPANY,
151 Washington, Boston,
Sole importers and Manufacturers. None genuine without their imprint on each box.
Wholesale Agents
JOHNSTON, HOLLIDAY & COWDEN, Phila.
R. L. FARNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh.

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CANDY.
GILBERT'S
PATENT PILE INSTRUMENT
Cures Blind, Bleeding, External or Itching Piles, without an operation or medicine, relief in five minutes. Also, the only effectual Ladies' Shield in the world. Sold at Dr. KEYSER'S, 110 wood street. Jos. F. KEM. CLARRAN & McKENNAN'S, 85 Market st. near Fifth, and Druggists generally. mh6-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, for sale, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Supporters, Bandages, Dentist and Surgical Instruments, Rubber Gloves, &c. DR. HELMOLD, No. 63 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. mh8-1y

STATIONERY.
MANILLA
PAPERS,
Suitable for wrapping and mailing.
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my7 cor. Wood and Third streets.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
RULERS, INKSTANDS,
AND
PENHOLDERS, PENHOLDERS,
Gold Mounted Penholders and Pencils. For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my16 corner Wood and Third streets.

TRACING LINEN,
PROFILE PAPER,
LINEN DRAWING PAPER,
WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER,
WHITE and BUFF
MANILLA DRAWING PAPERS.
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my7 cor. Wood and Third streets.

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(Near Pitt. Ft. W. & Chicago R. R. Depot,)
ROCHESTER, PA.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES and JEWELRY.
PERFUMERY and STATIONERY &c.
Penholders manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.
Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.
ap7

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally.

BREWERS.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
Cor. SPENCER and JAS. McKAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

FIRE AT FREEDOM.—The large oil refinery at Freedom, Beaver county, was, we are informed, destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. We are without particulars.

A BOY DROWNED.—A boy named Leech, whose parents reside in the Ninth ward, was drowned on Sunday, while bathing in the Allegheny river, near Herr's Island. The body has not, as yet, been recovered.

THE WORLD LAUGHS in its sleeve at the efforts of a few city-cus Dentists to decry the Sozodont. It is natural, perhaps, that they should dislike it, since it is popularity interferes with the sale of their worthless nostrums. Let them try to show their spite when its animus is so palpable.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—A young man named Jacob Messinger, residing with his father in Sharpsburg, met with painful injuries yesterday. He went into the stable to feed the horses, and while walking behind one, the horse kicked him in the face, smashing his nose and fracturing his skull. Dr. A. G. Mcquade attended to his injuries.

BASE BALL IN CLARION.—A Clarion correspondent sends us the following: A base ball club has been organized in the borough of Clarion. It has selected for its name, "Peerless," and has elected the following officers: President, T. E. Barker; Vice President, T. B. Rodgers; Secretary, W. B. Hall; Treasurer, W. B. Curtis; Directors, J. F. Ross, D. Frazer and Wm. D. Ritchey. It will endeavor not to disgrace the name.

MERITORIOUS WORKS OF HIGH ART.—A collection of high class oil paintings, by the best modern artists, to be sold next Thursday, are now on exhibition on second floor of Mellwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street. All the works are genuine originals, and of different character, in every particular, from former collections at public sale in this city. The gallery is open every day and evening, for free inspection of the public; and descriptive catalogues ready. No lover of the truly fine in art should neglect a visit.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT WOODS' RUN.—A man named Philip Fisher, engaged as a brakeman on the Erie Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, met with a serious accident on Saturday evening. While standing on the train and passing Woods' Run, he was hailed by an acquaintance standing on the side of the road, and turning around to look back, his head came in contact with a telegraph pole, the eby fracturing his skull, and injuring him severely by the fall. He was taken to his residence in the Fifth ward in Allegheny city, where he now lies in a critical condition.

THE CHURCH (P. E.) HOME.—One of the most worthy charities in our midst, is the Church Home, under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Pittsburgh. It has already passed through the vicissitudes of its first year, and the success which it has met is highly encouraging to the philanthropic persons who have so nobly sustained it thus far in its infancy. The annual festival of the Church Home will be held at the house and grounds of the Home, on Thursday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The managers will provide such entertainments as they think will justify all who may feel disposed to give something to-wards the support of this institution, and give liberally, too. Donations for this object are solicit d by them and may be left before the festival comes off, at the residence of Mrs. Gov. Johnston, on Penn street.

PIC-NIC EXCURSIONS.—The season for pic-nics, as they are familiarly called, has already commenced, and the public groves and forest retreats adjacent to the city environs are now lively and animated with the presence of hundreds every fair day. It is a delightful amusement, and ought to receive more attention than it does. People who live in a closely crowded city like Pittsburgh need the benefits to be derived from a day's jaunt into the country. It is one of the essentials of good health and is a kind of respite from toil which has no equal. These pleasure seekers who go out into the region of a pure atmosphere and inhale the invigorating exhalations enjoyed on such occasions, are all the better for it mentally and physically, and are better prepared for the routine duties at home and in the business circle. Several very excellent pic-nics are now being already taken place and more are on the carpet. The late Dr. Valentine Mott used to say to his patients: "don't be afraid of the country." Go into its cool and retired groves and you will find more wood enjoyment and derive more real benefit from the trip than the doctors can afford in a month.

CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE.—At the close of a day of hard toil or great anxiety of mind, to stretch one's body in an easy and comfortable position is a great relief provided you have the wherewithal to recline upon. No man's dwelling has all the comforts of life that is without a lounge. It is an article much to be preferred to a sofa, so far as utility goes, while it may be as ornamental. Of all the lounges before the public, there is none like unto those "Patent Bed Lounges," to be found at the extensive furniture establishment of the enterprising and energetic R. R. Bulger, No. 45 Smithfield street. They are of elegant and fashionable manufacture, and may be used either as sofa or bed, to be placed in parlor, chamber, sitting room or office. Bulger has an eye to the useful as well as the beautiful, and has a fine appreciation of everything that is comfortable and neat. He has a large assortment of these lounges, together with a choice stock of furniture of a l descriptions. Mr. Bulger has a variety of cl ce cottage chamber sets, ranging in price from one hundred to four hundred dollars, which for beauty of finish, and neatness of manufacture cannot be excelled. In addition, he has a patent spring bed, which is the most desirable thing for those who have ill-feeling about re-filling their dwellings or desiring any article of furniture, would do well to call and examine Bulger's stock, who will suit them as to prices.

Our National Game.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
CANONSBURG, June 11, 1866.

The return game of "Senior Base Ball Club," of Washington and Jefferson College, Canonsburg, with the "Washington Club," of Washington, Pa., came off on Saturday afternoon. The match was played on the Fair Ground, Washington. The game was broken up by a heavy rain at the 8th innings, which prevented the finishing of the game. The Washington Club had yet two-thirds of their eight innings. A large audience was in attendance, with a number of ladies. The score was:

"Senior nine."	H	L	Runs	"Washington Club."	H	L	Runs
M. Alexander, c	1	3	1	McNulty, c	2	3	2
N. Saymaker, ib	4	3	5	Boyd, c	4	3	3
J. Dick, cap	3	2	5	Mitchell, s s	3	3	2
W. Miller, p	3	3	4	Howsare, ib	1	3	1
C. Smith, r f	1	4	1	Poax, 2b	2	3	2
I. Dodson, s s	2	3	2	Whitehill, 3b	4	3	3
Mc'N. Forsyth, c f	3	4	3	Patten, l f	1	3	1
T. D. Lavis, l f	1	4	1	Rhinehart, c f	1	3	1
H. Marker, 3b	3	3	3	McJunkin, r f	1	3	1
Score	24	34		Score	22	28	

THE SCORE BY EACH INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
"Senior nine,"	2	3	2	2	4	4	2	6	0	24
"Washington Club,"	1	4	2	3	1	4	2	4	2	28

Peak made by Sec. Umpire, GEO. O'NEAL.
Scorers { N. MARCHAND for Seniors. / GEO. MCCONAHEY, Washington Club.
SPECTATOR.

Criminal Court.

Court assembled at the usual hour yesterday morning, Judges Sterrett and Brown on the bench.

A number of cases were disposed of as follows:

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Adam Oxenhart was first brought up on an indictment for felonious assault and battery, the prosecuting witness being Peter Keltenborn. It appears that on the evening of the 15th of February, 1865, Oxenhart visited a saloon on the corner of Pride street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and drank several glasses of beer. Oxenhart got into a dispute with some parties with whom he was drinking, and words ensued. Keltenborn went to where Oxenhart was sitting, and after requesting him to keep quiet, noticed a pistol in his right hand. Keltenborn attempted to put away the pistol, but at that instant it was discharged, the ball inflicting a wound in Keltenborn's thigh, and lodging in the muscles of the leg. Oxenhart's left hand covered the barrel, when the pistol was discharged, and had ascertained the lower part considerably, in its passage. Oxenhart after the shooting, rushed out of the door, and managed to escape arrest until a short time since, when he was committed to jail on a process issued by the Court. The jury after a brief absence returned the following verdict: That the defendant is not guilty of the felony charged in the indictment, but is guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding Peter Kaltenborn, the prosecuting witness named in the indictment. The Court then sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of six and one-fourth cents to the Commonwealth, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Western Penitentiary.

LARCENIES.

Michael Panner was next arraigned on a charge of larceny. Panner was charged with having stolen from Thomas Hall, a quantity of clothing consisting of three coats, one pair of pants, one pair of boots, gloves, etc., of the value of eighty-eight dollars, carry out.

Commonwealth vs. John D. Taylor; charged with larceny, on oath of James Barner. The defendant was charged with having extracted from a pocket of the prosecutor, a wallet containing seventeen dollars in money. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Two boys named James Swindle and Archibold Arnold were next placed upon trial for larceny. There are two charges of larceny against each. George Elsey, of Shaler township, being the prosecutors in the respective cases. The prosecutors allege that some time ago their carpenter shops, in Allegheny city, were entered and robbed of tools to the value of fifty dollars. No trace to the thieves was found, and where the tools had been taken, was discovered until a short time since, when the missing tools were found secreted in the defendants' barns of the parents of the boys, in Reserve township. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the first charge (Eisenbaur, prosecutor), and the other case has not yet been concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth, vs. Boyd Rock, charged with an assault and battery on Phillip Osche, returned a verdict of not guilty, but divided the costs between the parties.

Commonwealth vs. Matthew Keep, charged with an assault and battery upon Mrs. Margaret J. Neil. The jury found a verdict of guilty, Keep. The prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. George Keep, charged with assault and battery on oath of Mrs. Margaret J. Neil. The prosecutrix was ordered to pay the costs.

Court adjourned until this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—In this Court yesterday, Judge Stowe presiding, the jury in the case of Joseph Thackeray vs. Phelps & Otis, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $125 35, the full amount claimed.

David G. Levi claimed the benefit of the insolvent law in a case in which he was ordered to pay the costs, and on which he had been committed to jail under the same was paid. The Court ordered that he be released from custody.

The case of Joseph Melton vs. A. Russell; T. H. Hawkins, S. A. Stephenson and A. Brawdy, owners of the steam-boat Peerless, was tried yesterday. The plaintiff alleges that he engaged taken up, the plaintiff to tow a barge to Oil City, laden with coal, and on which he had been contracted to take a bar, and remained fast. On the barge struck a bar, and remained fast. On the following night the Peerless, on its down-ward trip, coupled with the barge and sank it, causing a total loss. The action is brought to recover the damages sustained by the loss of the boat, which are said at two thousand dollars. The case is still on trial.

THE M'KEE'S PORT TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony Elicited—Verdict of the Jury.

We mentioned in yesterday's issue that on Sunday morning about one o'clock a man named John S. Gallatin had been shot by a man named George W. Leezer, on Fourth street, in the borough of McKeesport. On Sunday morning Colonel James McK. Snodgrass, made an information before Justice James H. Berry, of that borough, charging Leezer with assault and battery with intent to kill—Gallatin having been still alive at the time the information was made. Leezer however delivered himself up to the Justice, without having been arrested. After the death of Gallatin, Mr. A. B. Gallatin, brother of the deceased, lodged another information before the same magistrate, charging Leezer with murder.

He was brought to this city by officer Edmundson and lodged in jail to await trial.

Coroner Clawson was summoned, and proceeded to McKeesport yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of Gallatin. After a jury had been empanelled, several witnesses were called and testified as follows:

Mary Harrington sworn—between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday night I heard a noise at the window. I called to Mr. Leezer but he paid no attention. The noise ceased but after a little I saw a man put his hand in at the window. I called to Mr. L. and he sprang to the door and broke it open. He told me that I didn't hear any person, and that I only fancied it. A chair sat by the window; he set it down in the hall and went through his pants, I refused, saying he didn't need it. He got it himself and brought it in; I saw him load it. I went to bed without a word. When he sat down he said to us, "any person out there will get a dose." The report of the gun awakened me; I don't know how long afterwards. Mr. Leezer bolted the window; he said he had hurt some person. His wife was up and I sprang out of bed. He desired to call the neighbors, but we were so frightened that we held on to him and did not let him go for half an hour. He then went and called Mr. Taylor. They went out and saw the man lying on the ground; did not recognize the deceased and Mr. Leezer said that he had shot his brother. They then ascertained that it was Mr. Gallatin; I heard nothing more; I knew Gallatin by sight, but had never spoken to him. Mrs. Leezer slept in the bed with me. Never saw deceased about the house before. Mr. Leezer and Mr. Gallatin were good friends, I think. No other persons were in the house but us three; don't remember that any person, except the wash woman, had been in the house that evening; never saw any person come about the house that way before. Mr. Leezer asked me to hand him a box of caps when he went to loading, and I brought them. Two pases of glass were broken out of the lower sash; we broke them out that evening in playing. Did not see any person at the window the first time; I heard the noise, but somebody seemed to be jumping for the window; the second time I screamed, and Mr. Leezer went and opened the door, but could see no one. Did not hear him speak to any one; the curtain was entirely down; the door of the room opens into entry directly upon the street; the house stands on Fourth street; don't think the wind was blowing at the time.

Francis M. Taylor, sworn—Mr. Leezer came to my house for me about day-break on Sunday morning; came in without waiting for me to come in. Said that he had shot some person, and wanted me to come with him. Went with him and found the man moaning on the side-walk; could not distinguish features; man dressed in dark clothes. I went to Dr. Lowe's and got a settee to carry the man on. Saw Gallatin at about half-past ten on Saturday night in the latter part of the night; was in company with him; stayed only a minute or two and went out. Leezer had been with Gallatin on the river a couple of trips; Gallatin was on good terms with Leezer; spoke well of Gallatin always. Don't know that Gallatin had any business down by the river that night.

Dr. E. A. Wood sworn.—I was summoned at about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning to see a man who had been shot. Found deceased lying as if he had been standing by Leezer's window and had slid down. His head and face were bruised and was unconscious. Discovered that the person was Mr. Gallatin. The wound in his forehead seemed to have been produced by shot. The brains were running out of the wound. The wound immediately caused his death; he lived about three hours after being shot. His pistol was not found on deck; the muzzle of the gun had been very close to him.

J. McK. Snodgrass, sworn,—Between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning a person came and requested me to awake Mr. Abraham B. Gallatin for his brother. John had been shot and was dying. I awoke him and went to where the body lay. The wounded man did not seem to have expired when I was with him. He was soon afterwards taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Soles. Leezer stated to me that he did the shooting, and I handed information against him.

Mary Harrington recalled—Did not hear any one say, urge him to shoot, or tell him to get his gun. I was asleep at the time the shooting was done. Have been told afterwards that one saw some portion of a body come in at the window, and called to her husband to shoot. There was a child burning in the room all night.

No other witnesses were called, and after a brief consultation, the jury rendered a verdict as follows:

That the said John S. Gallatin came to his death, at McKeesport, on the morning of the 10th day of June, 1866, by being shot with a gun in the hands of one George W. Leezer.

Leezer is by occupation a coal miner, and is represented as being a quiet, sober, and industrious citizen. Gallatin, the deceased, was a rosiboat pilot, and when sober, is said to have been very quiet and orderly. He was a widower, and leaves two children, who are now attending school at Latrobe. It is said that the friends of Leezer and Gallatin will take measures to have him released on bail.

Grand Excursion by a Philadelphia Fire Company.

The Vigilant Fire Company of Philadelphia, propose making one of the most extensive pleasure trips ever undertaken by any fire company in the United States. The excursionists, numbering about sixty persons, and accompanied by a brass band of eighteen pieces, will leave Philadelphia on Monday evening, the 17th inst, and will arrive in this city at noon the next day. During their stay here they will be the guests of the Eagle Fire Company, who held a meeting last night, and made arrangements for their reception and entertainment during the afternoon and evening. On Tuesday they will leave for Chicago, where they will stay for two days, and then proceed to Buffalo, New York, where they will be the guests of the Buffalo friends they will pay a visit to Niagara Falls and Canada. From Buffalo they will go to Albany, and from there to New York, where they will be the guests of the Vigilant of that city. They also intend visiting several towns in New Jersey before returning to their homes. Colonel Richard T. Wellington has been selected as the marshal for the occasion, and Col. M. Lyle, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, will accompany the excursionists. It is understood that the various companies will turn out in their power to assist the Eagle in entertaining the excursionists during their short stay in this city.

Fire in the Ninth Ward.

Yesterday evening about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in a one story building adjoining the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the Ninth ward. The alarm was immediately given and the Independence Hose Company was soon on the ground, and extinguished the flames before much damage was done. The Niagara and Neptune steamers were also in service, and rendered valuable aid in saving several trains of cars on the track adjoining on the north. The building burned, was used by the Union Transportation Line, as a depository for the tools of their workmen. Several thieves have been engaged in robbing this building, and upon concluding their labors for the day placed their "fire pots" in the building without having first taken the precaution to empty them. The fire in the pots communicated to several kegs of paint, and in a few moments the building was a sheet of flame. The damage sustained will amount to about five hundred dollars. Had the fire occurred at a later hour in the evening a disastrous conflagration might have been the result, as the building was within ten of the depot of the transfer station, which was filled with merchandize.

Internal Revenue Taxes

Returned to the United States Assessors by the manufacturers of Cabinet Organs, Reed Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, for the month of December, 1865:

Manos & Hamlin, Cabinet Organs only	$2,498 70	
Geo. A. Prince & Co., Melodeons and Organs	995 48	
S. D. & H. W. Smith, Melodeons and Organs	812 50	
Carhart, Needham & Co., Melodeons Organs	731 01	
Estey & Co., Melodeons and Cottage Organs	501 30	
B. Shoninger & Co., Melodeons and Gem Organs	319 50	
Peninsular, Son, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Flutes	353 51	
Taylor & Farley, Melodeons and Harmoniums	211 02	

The sole agents in this city for the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, are C. C. Mellor & Co., at whose warerooms, Fifth street, can also be found an extensive assortment of these instruments.

CHILD DROWNED IN PINE CREEK.—Coroner Clawson was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a little boy named Frederick Stewart, aged four years, who lived with his father, Wm. Stewart, in Sharpsburg, a laborer in an oil refinery in that borough, who was drowned in Pine Creek on Sunday afternoon. The boy, it appears, left his father's house, situated near the creek, about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the family becoming alarmed at his prolonged absence, proceeded to look for him. The body of the child was found in a shallow place in the creek. It was taken out immediately, but the vital spark had not fled, and by A. G. Mcquade was called, but life was found to be extinct. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

THAT BRICK PILE.—Harry Overington, Treasurer of Henderson's Theatre, made an information before Alderman Strain, yesterday, charging James Thackeray with malicious mischief in pasting bills on the large brick pile in front of Henderson's Theatre on Fifth street. The prosecutor alleges that Mr. Henderson obtained the privilege right from Henry Mc allum, Esq., owner of the brick pile, to post bills on it, and that yesterday morning Thackeray posted some Opera House bills over that of the Theatre, Overington also charged Thackeray with surety of the peace. The accused entered bail for a hearing in both cases.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winsow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.
jel2-6m

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, June 12, 1866.

Business yesterday, so far as relates to oil was not very active. A rise in the Allegheny is always a signal for buyers to hold off expecting the increase in the receipts to depress the market. Oil brokers, on the present occasion, are disposed to wait. The present rise, they say, will soon run out. The stock of oil on the market is not so large as many persons would suppose. During the low water a number of sales were made, the oil to be delivered on the first rise, the consequence is, on every rise it requires a large amount of oil to supply previous contracts. The receipts since our last issue were liberal, reaching 11 970 barrels—the largest portion being bulk. The current rates were 13¾@14c f r bulk and barrels returned, according to the gravity. One lot of 5,000 barrels was reported sold at 13½c in bulk. We give the re-port for what it is worth. The oil was sold to-night.

REFINED OIL.—The market yesterday came to a stand still. Buyers held off for lower prices. Sellers refused to give way. The result was re-fiters were left out in the cold, so far as sales were concerned. We expect to see the market regulated to-day.

TAR—The demand has improved. A few parcels, reaching 1100 barrels, in lots, were purchased on speculation, at $3 25@3 30 per barrel.

CRUDE OIL.—Buyers were offering lower prices. A number of sales we note as follows: Bulk oil—430 barrels, gravity 40@44, 14½c; 300 barr-ls, packages returned, 16c; 1200 barrels, bulk, 18½c, said to be light oil. Dispatches from Oil City last evening, report five feet water and rising.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River, Bulk and Barrels.

D. Bushnell, bulk	2 400	
Fisher & Bro., bbls	100	
Fisher & Bro., bbls	141	
J Gallagher, bbls	180	
J. Wilkins, bbls	365	
Hamilton & Co., bbls	1,000	
W. P. Logan, bbls	420	
J. H. Hughey, bbls	2,900	
Total		11,970

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R. GOING EAST.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 92 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Clark & Sommer, 240 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 167 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Mackeown & Bro., 224 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Lockhart & Frew, 109 bbls refined, Philad'a.
J. Myers & Co., 222 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 100 bbls refi'd, Philad'a.
Petrolia Oil Co., 47 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
H. Keicher & Co., 54 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
North American Oil Co., 172 bbls ref'd, Philad'a.

Baltimore Grocery Market.

June 9.—Coffee—There is very little doing in coffee. Most of the receipts are going into store. We note sales of 600 bags of Rio, early in the week, on private terms. There has been nothing done since. Sugar—We quote; Rio at from 16 to 20½c gold or common to prime; Laguayra at 19 to 20½c gold, and Java at 28 to 36½c gold. We note the arrival this week of the bark Cricket, from Rio with a cargo of 3,333 bags, and the first bark with sugar this season. Molasses—We notice sales this week of 265 hhds and 26 tierces Cuba, on private terms. Rice—We quote at 9@10c, taken for refining but beyond this there have been no sales. Whisky—We quote at 25@26c gold, and at 40 to 50c. do Muscatine at 45 to 50c. Porto Rico at 45@50c gold. Sugar—The market is quiet and steady. We note the import this week of 286 hhds, 96 tcs, 1,194 bxs and 1,000 bags, and 62 barrels from Cuba; 1,000 bags from Brazil, and 62 barrels from Porto Rico.

New York Fish and Fruit Market.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Fish—Dry Cod continues in good demand, and prices have further advanced 25c per quintal, sales of 1,000 quintals at $7 25. Herring are in fair request at steady prices. New mackerel are large and are selling at $18@20 per bbl. Pickled fish are in moderate demand and steady. Fruit—Domestic dried apples are in fair request at $4 25@5 for Southern and $5@5 50 for Eastern. Foreign are dull at $4 50@5 for Malaga. Dried cherries are in fair request at 20@22c. Peaches are dull at $6 50@7 for unpeeled. Prunes are in fair request at 15@16c. Currants are dull at 18@19c. Figs are in fair request at 20@22c. Dates are dull at 14@15c. Prunelloes are in fair request at 20@22c. Citron is dull at 40@45c. Lemons are dull at $4 50@5 per box. Oranges are dull at $4 50@5 per box. Pineapples are dull at $3@4 per dozen. Almonds are dull at 20@22c for shelled and 60@65c for unshelled. Filberts are dull at 18@20c. Pecans are dull at 18@20c. Walnuts are dull at 18@20c. Cocoanuts are dull at $8@9 per hundred.

Louisville Provision and Tobacco Markets.

June 9.—Provisions—The market is buoyant, with fair demand. Mess pork is held at $24 50@25 per bbl; prime sides at 19½c; do shoulders on private terms; hams, sugar cured, 23@24c; do canvassed, 20@21c; do clear sides at 19½c; do sugar cured 21@22c; dried beef 22c; lard in kegs and tierces, 18½c; do in bbls, 19c; country bacon 18@19c; shoulders 16c; clear sides 18½c; sugar cured 21@22c; dried beef 22c; lard in kegs and tierces, 18½c; do in bbls, 19c.

Tobacco—The sales at the four auction warehouses both days yesterday amounted to 386 hhds, as reported for the Courier-Journal. The sales for the week ending the last day of the month are reported at 1,000 hhds. Receipts for the week, 1,000 hhds. Shipments, 1,000 hhds. Stocks in warehouse, 10,000 hhds. We quote sales at the following prices: Lugs, $3@4 50; common leaf, $5@6 50; medium leaf, $7@8 50; fine leaf, $9@11; fancy leaf, $12@15. The following is the list of sales at the four warehouses: No. 1, 2 hhds at $3 50; 1 do at $4; 1 do at $4 50; 2 do at $5; 3 do at $5 50; 3 do at $6; 1 do at $6 50; 1 do at $7; 2 do at $7 50; 1 do at $8; 1 do at $8 50; 1 do at $9; 1 do at $9 50; 1 do at $10; 1 do at $10 50; 1 do at $11; 1 do at $11 50; 1 do at $12; 1 do at $12 50; 1 do at $13; 1 do at $13 50; 1 do at $14; 1 do at $14 50; 1 do at $15; 1 do at $15 50; 1 do at $16; 1 do at $16 50; 1 do at $17; 1 do at $17 50; 1 do at $18; 1 do at $18 50; 1 do at $19; 1 do at $19 50; 1 do at $20; 1 do at $20 50; 1 do at $21; 1 do at $21 50; 1 do at $22; 1 do at $22 50; 1 do at $23; 1 do at $23 50; 1 do at $24; 1 do at $24 50; 1 do at $25; 1 do at $25 50; 1 do at $26; 1 do at $26 50; 1 do at $27; 1 do at $27 50; 1 do at $28; 1 do at $28 50; 1 do at $29; 1 do at $29 50; 1 do at $30; 1 do at $30 50; 1 do at $31; 1 do at $31 50; 1 do at $32; 1 do at $32 50; 1 do at $33; 1 do at $33 50; 1 do at $34; 1 do at $34 50; 1 do at $35; 1 do at $35 50; 1 do at $36; 1 do at $36 50; 1 do at $37; 1 do at $37 50; 1 do at $38; 1 do at $38 50; 1 do at $39; 1 do at $39 50; 1 do at $40; 1 do at $40 50; 1 do at $41; 1 do at $41 50; 1 do at $42; 1 do at $42 50; 1 do at $43; 1 do at $43 50; 1 do at $44; 1 do at $44 50; 1 do at $45; 1 do at $45 50; 1 do at $46; 1 do at $46 50; 1 do at $47; 1 do at $47 50; 1 do at $48; 1 do at $48 50; 1 do at $49; 1 do at $49 50; 1 do at $50; 1 do at $50 50; 1 do at $51; 1 do at $51 50; 1 do at $52; 1 do at $52 50; 1 do at $53; 1 do at $53 50; 1 do at $54; 1 do at $54 50; 1 do at $55; 1 do at $55 50; 1 do at $56; 1 do at $56 50; 1 do at $57; 1 do at $57 50; 1 do at $58; 1 do at $58 50; 1 do at $59; 1 do at $59 50; 1 do at $60; 1 do at $60 50; 1 do at $61; 1 do at $61 50; 1 do at $62; 1 do at $62 50; 1 do at $63; 1 do at $63 50; 1 do at $64; 1 do at $64 50; 1 do at $65; 1 do at $65 50; 1 do at $66; 1 do at $66 50; 1 do at $67; 1 do at $67 50; 1 do at $68; 1 do at $68 50; 1 do at $69; 1 do at $69 50; 1 do at $70; 1 do at $70 50; 1 do at $71; 1 do at $71 50; 1 do at $72; 1 do at $72 50; 1 do at $73; 1 do at $73 50; 1 do at $74; 1 do at $74 50; 1 do at $75; 1 do at $75 50; 1 do at $76; 1 do at $76 50; 1 do at $77; 1 do at $77 50; 1 do at $78; 1 do at $78 50; 1 do at $79; 1 do at $79 50; 1 do at $80; 1 do at $80 50; 1 do at $81; 1 do at $81 50; 1 do at $82; 1 do at $82 50; 1 do at $83; 1 do at $83 50; 1 do at $84; 1 do at $84 50; 1 do at $85; 1 do at $85 50; 1 do at $86; 1 do at $86 50; 1 do at $87; 1 do at $87 50; 1 do at $88; 1 do at $88 50; 1 do at $89; 1 do at $89 50; 1 do at $90; 1 do at $90 50; 1 do at $91; 1 do at $91 50; 1 do at $92; 1 do at $92 50; 1 do at $93; 1 do at $93 50; 1 do at $94; 1 do at $94 50; 1 do at $95; 1 do at $95 50; 1 do at $96; 1 do at $96 50; 1 do at $97; 1 do at $97 50; 1 do at $98; 1 do at $98 50; 1 do at $99; 1 do at $99 50; 1 do at $100; 1 do at $100 50; 1 do at $101; 1 do at $101 50; 1 do at $102; 1 do at $102 50; 1 do at $103; 1 do at $103 50; 1 do at $104; 1 do at $104 50; 1 do at $105; 1 do at $105 50; 1 do at $106; 1 do at $106 50; 1 do at $107; 1 do at $107 50; 1 do at $108; 1 do at $108 50; 1 do at $109; 1 do at $109 50; 1 do at $110; 1 do at $110 50; 1 do at $111; 1 do at $111 50; 1 do at $112; 1 do at $112 50; 1 do at $113; 1 do at $113 50; 1 do at $114; 1 do at $114 50; 1 do at $115; 1 do at $115 50; 1 do at $116; 1 do at $116 50; 1 do at $117; 1 do at $117 50; 1 do at $118; 1 do at $118 50; 1 do at $119; 1 do at $119 50; 1 do at $120; 1 do at $120 50; 1 do at $121; 1 do at $121 50; 1 do at $122; 1 do at $122 50; 1 do at $123; 1 do at $123 50; 1 do at $124; 1 do at $124 50; 1 do at $125; 1 do at $125 50; 1 do at $126; 1 do at $126 50; 1 do at $127; 1 do at $127 50; 1 do at $128; 1 do at $128 50; 1 do at $129; 1 do at $129 50; 1 do at $130; 1 do at $130 50; 1 do at $131; 1 do at $131 50; 1 do at $132; 1 do at $132 50; 1 do at $133; 1 do at $133 50; 1 do at $134; 1 do at $134 50; 1 do at $135; 1 do at $135 50; 1 do at $136; 1 do at $136 50; 1 do at $137; 1 do at $137 50; 1 do at $138; 1 do at $138 50; 1 do at $139; 1 do at $139 50; 1 do at $140; 1 do at $140 50; 1 do at $141; 1 do at $141 50; 1 do at $142; 1 do at $142 50; 1 do at $143; 1 do at $143 50; 1 do at $144; 1 do at $144 50; 1 do at $145; 1 do at $145 50; 1 do at $146; 1 do at $146 50; 1 do at $147; 1 do at $147 50; 1 do at $148; 1 do at $148 50; 1 do at $149; 1 do at $149 50; 1 do at $150; 1 do at $150 50; 1 do at $151; 1 do at $151 50; 1 do at $152; 1 do at $152 50; 1 do at $153; 1 do at $153 50; 1 do at $154; 1 do at $154 50; 1 do at $155; 1 do at $155 50; 1 do at $156; 1 do at $156 50; 1 do at $157; 1 do at $157 50; 1 do at $158; 1 do at $158 50; 1 do at $159; 1 do at $159 50; 1 do at $160; 1 do at $160 50; 1 do at $161; 1 do at $161 50; 1 do at $162; 1 do at $162 50; 1 do at $163; 1 do at $163 50; 1 do at $164; 1 do at $164 50; 1 do at $165; 1 do at $165 50; 1 do at $166; 1 do at $166 50; 1 do at $167; 1 do at $167 50; 1 do at $168; 1 do at $168 50; 1 do at $169; 1 do at $169 50; 1 do at $170; 1 do at $170 50; 1 do at $171; 1 do at $171 50; 1 do at $172; 1 do at $172 50; 1 do at $173; 1 do at $173 50; 1 do at $174; 1 do at $174 50; 1 do at $175; 1 do at $175 50; 1 do at $176; 1 do at $176 50; 1 do at $177; 1 do at $177 50; 1 do at $178; 1 do at $178 50; 1 do at $179; 1 do at $179 50; 1 do at $180; 1 do at $180 50; 1 do at $181; 1 do at $181 50; 1 do at $182; 1 do at $182 50; 1 do at $183; 1 do at $183 50; 1 do at $184; 1 do at $184 50; 1 do at $185; 1 do at $185 50; 1 do at $186; 1 do at $186 50; 1 do at $187; 1 do at $187 50; 1 do at $188; 1 do at $188 50; 1 do at $189; 1 do at $189 50; 1 do at $190; 1 do at $190 50; 1 do at $191; 1 do at $191 50; 1 do at $192; 1 do at $192 50; 1 do at $193; 1 do at $193 50; 1 do at $194; 1 do at $194 50; 1 do at $195; 1 do at $195 50; 1 do at $196; 1 do at $196 50; 1 do at $197; 1 do at $197 50; 1 do at $198; 1 do at $198 50; 1 do at $199; 1 do at $199 50; 1 do at $200; 1 do at $200 50; 1 do at $201; 1 do at $201 50; 1 do at $202; 1 do at $202 50; 1 do at $203; 1 do at $203 50; 1 do at $204; 1 do at $204 50; 1 do at $205; 1 do at $205 50; 1 do at $206; 1 do at $206 50; 1 do at $207; 1 do at $207 50; 1 do at $208; 1 do at $208 50; 1 do at $209; 1 do at $209 50; 1 do at $210; 1 do at $210 50; 1 do at $211; 1 do at $211 50; 1 do at $212; 1 do at $212 50; 1 do at $213; 1 do at $213 50; 1 do at $214; 1 do at $214 50; 1 do at $215; 1 do at $215 50; 1 do at $216; 1 do at $216 50; 1 do at $217; 1 do at $217 50; 1 do at $218; 1 do at $218 50; 1 do at $219; 1 do at $219 50; 1 do at $220; 1 do at $220 50; 1 do at $221; 1 do at $221 50; 1 do at $222; 1 do at $222 50; 1 do at $223; 1 do at $223 50; 1 do at $224; 1 do at $224 50; 1 do at $225; 1 do at $225 50; 1 do at $226; 1 do at $226 50; 1 do at $227; 1 do at $227 50; 1 do at $228; 1 do at $228 50; 1 do at $229; 1 do at $229 50; 1 do at $230; 1 do at $230 50; 1 do at $231; 1 do at $231 50; 1 do at $232; 1 do at $232 50; 1 do at $233; 1 do at $233 50; 1 do at $234; 1 do at $234 50; 1 do at $235; 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